

THE GOAT

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ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS

MONTHLY CHRONICLE

PRICE 10 CENTS

Published at St. Johns, P.Q.

Yearly Subscription, \$1.00.

With the Permission of Lt. Col. W. H. Bell, D.S.O.

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Editorial.

The Regimental Dinner has come and gone and leaves nothing but the most pleasant memories behind. Nothing held Regimentally since our return from overseas has done more to keep alive the "old traditions" and very few, if any, units could boast of having such a gathering of General Officers, all of whom served with the Regiment.

To those Officers present, whose service with the Regiment was limited to overseas service with the C.E.F. Unit, and whose knowledge

of the history and traditions of the Royal Canadian Dragoons was necessarily very limited, the speeches of our Senior Officers must have been a revelation. No one could but feel a thrill of pride to have been associated, even if only for a short period, with a unit built up and kept alive by such soldiers as General Lessard, General Williams, General Elmsley, General MacBrien, Colonel VanStraubenzie, etc., etc.

When such men, all of whom having made their mark in military history of Canada, and indeed, in the British Empire, still look back with pride and affection

to the days they spent as officers of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and stated with deep feeling that it was only after they left the Unit that they realized what a bond it held for them; then surely those of us who are fortunate enough to still serve with their old love must redouble our efforts to uphold the good name of the Regiment and never give those that have gone before cause to change their feelings. We have a glorious tradition to carry on, built up by Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men whose motto was "The Regiment before all else."

Let us see to it that we, who follow, emulate their example.

Our Toronto Editor Quarantined

We very much regret the fact that our Toronto News items are so small this month but we wish to inform our readers that this is not due to the work of the Censor but to the fact that Major Hethrington, our Toronto Editor, has been confined to his house, owing to an outbreak of Scarlet Fever in his family. We sincerely trust that next month will see his flowing pen at work again, and that there will be lots of news from Stanley Barracks.



Major-General Francois Louis Lessard, C.B., Honorary Colonel The Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Born December 9th, 1860. Appointed 2nd Lieutenant Quebec Garrison Artillery, April 9th, 1880. Lieutenant, 30th June, 1881. 65th Regiment, June 4th, 1884; C.S.C. June 11th, 1884. Brevet Captain June 11th, 1888. Gazetted to the Royal Canadian Dragoons in 1884. Promoted to Major August 25th, 1894; Brev. Lt.-Col. October 1st, 1898; R.C.D., July 1st, 1899; Brev. Colonel, May 17th, 1901; Subst., April 1st, 1907; Major General, December 1st, 1912.

Served in North-West Rebellion, 1885. Served with 1st. Regiment, C.M.R., in South Africa, 1899-1900; Relief of Kimberley; Operations in Orange Free State, February to May, 1900; Operations in Transvaal, May and June, 1900; Operations in Cape Colony,

1899-1900. Mentioned in dispatches and made a Military Companion of the Most Honourable Order of The Bath. Commanded The Royal Canadian Dragoons from 1894 to 1907. Was Inspector of Cavalry from May 16th, 1896, to March 31st, 1907. Was attached to Staff of G.O.C. Cavalry Division, South Africa, from December 10th, 1899, to March 28th, 1900. Appointed Adjutant General, Canada, April 1st, 1907. Appointed to G.O.C. 2nd Divisional Area, December 1st, 1912. Was made Inspector General during the Great War, and retired May 31st, 1919. Was made Honorary Colonel Royal Canadian Dragoons October 7th, 1921.

Annual Regimental Dinner.

The Annual Regimental Dinner of the Officers, past and present, of the Regiment, was held at the Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, P. Q., on the evening of May 2nd. During the afternoon a meeting of the officers was held, when Lt.-Col. Walker Bell, D.S.O., Officer Commanding, brought up several matters concerning the regiment for discussion. A list of Battle Honours, to which the regiment was entitled, was gone over, and a vote was taken on what ones were to be selected for the Guidon.

At 8.30 p.m., the officers assembled in the Ante Room and proceeded to the dining room to the strains of "Hail, Hail, the Gang's all here," played by the Barrack Orchestra. Before dinner commenced, a flashlight photograph was taken by Lance Corporal Coulter in order that there would be no mistake in identifying those present at a later hour. During dinner the Barrack Orchestra furnished a varied programme of the old war songs, interspersed with popular music. The menu cards were embossed with the Regimental Crest and tied with regimental ribbon, and made excellent souvenirs when autographed by those present.

The first Toast of the evening, "Our Colonel-in-Chief, His Majesty the King," was drunk to the strains of the National Anthem, and the following one "In Memoriam," to the subdued notes of the "Last Post," and "Reveille," during which the names of those officers who had paid the supreme sacrifice were read out by the Commanding Officer.

Lt.-Col. Bell, on rising to propose the health of the Hon. the Minister of National Defence, who at the last moment was prevented from attending owing to urgent Government business, voiced his regrets that Mr. Macdonald could not be present in order to visualize a mind picture which he, Col. Bell, had intended to paint for him. The picture he desired the Minister to see was that of a three squadron regiment on a war establishment, with headquarter wing, the front rank of each squadron armed with the lance, drawn up in review order, ready to receive him on his arrival. Colonel Bell hoped that Major General MacBrien and Major Macdowell would carry his remarks to the Hon. the Minister and also assure him of the deep regret felt at his unavoidable absence.

Major-General MacBrien, on rising to reply to the Toast, stated

that he was sure no one regretted more deeply than did the Minister, the fact that he could not be present on this occasion. It was the earnest desire of the Minister to meet the officers of the various units of the Militia, and he was certain that only matters of a very urgent nature would have made him cancel his visit to St. Johns. General MacBrien laid special stress on the "Esprit de Corps" of the regiment, and pointed out that it had been inculcated into all ranks by Major General Lessard, a former Commanding Officer, and carried on by his successors, Major General Williams, General Nelles, Colonel Van Straubenzie, Colonel Gilman, to the present Commanding Officer, Colonel Bell. Proceeding, General MacBrien stated that he had served in other parts of the Empire before joining the regiment, and how impressed he was on his arrival at Stanley Barracks at the way things were done. He had always looked back on his service with the regiment with the happiest recollections, and would always have the interests of the Unit at heart.

The Toast to "The Regiment," was proposed by Major-General V. A. S. Williams, and was received with enthusiasm. General Williams said that he quite agreed with General MacBrien that it was after one had left the regiment that one realized how the daily routine and associations had become part of one's existence. The regiment had made a splendid showing in France, and he was glad to state that it was in no small measure due to the fact that the officers were efficient and made no mistakes in leadership. Major General Lessard, our Honourary Colonel, was received with cheers on rising to respond, and was "chaired" and carried round the room on the shoulders of the subalterns. In his remarks, General Lessard dealt with the benefits derived from such gatherings as these, and complimented Major Bowie on the appearance of the horses he had seen at the Cavalry Barracks. He was sure that the old traditions would be carried on and predicted a splendid future for the regiment.

Major Bowie then proposed the health of "Our Generals," which was responded to by General Nelles. Colonel Bell brought the speech-making to a close by a few well-chosen remarks about each person present, and an adjournment was made to the ante rooms, where Bridge, etc., was indulged in by some, while others gathered in groups and reminisced over old times.

Those who were present at the dinner were Major-General F. L.

Lessard, C.B., Honourary Colonel, Major General V. A. S. Williams, C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General J. H. Elmsley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-General C. J. Armstrong, C.B., C.M.G., Brig.-Gen. C. M. Nelles, C.M.G., Lt. Col. W. H. Bell, D.S.O., Officer Commanding, Lt.-Col. W. Rhoades, D.S.O., M.C., Lt.-Col. W. K. Walker, D.S.O., M.C., Lt.-Col. Muirhead, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. L. Sherwood, Lt.-Col. W. H. Blue, Major D. B. Bowie, D.S.O., Major T. W. Macdowell, V.C., D.S.O., Major R. S. Timmis, D.S.O., Major R. Nordheimer, M.C., Major F. Sawers, M.C., Major W. Baty, Major H. Stethem, Capt. J. L. Smeaton, Capt. M. H. A. Drury, Capt. S. Bate, Capt. J. Wood, Capt. N. H. Halkett, M.C., Capt. R. B. LeBlanc, Lt. C. A. Rheault, Lt. F. Warren, Lt. L. D. Hammond, Lt. W. G. D. Chadwick, Lt. W. A. MacBrien.

OUR ALLIANCE WITH THE 1st ROYAL DRAGOONS.

"The following cable has been received at Regimental Headquarters from the Officer Commanding, 1st Royal Dragoons:— 'Have just received Royal approval to our alliance. All ranks Royals are proud of and welcome alliance with their gallant comrades in Canada. Hope to see much of you in future' "

In reply to which the following cable was sent:

Officer Commanding,
1st Royals, Aldershot.

All ranks Royal Canadian Dragoons reciprocate sentiments expressed in your cable, and take great pride in distinction of alliance with Royals. We shall endeavour to emulate your worthy

traditions.

Commanding Royal Canadian Dragoons.

The above information, the confirmation of which has not as yet been received from the Department of National Defence, will be received with the greatest satisfaction by all members and ex-members of the Regiment. During the war, a spirit of comradeship existed between the Royals and ourselves, which spirit has now taken concrete form in an alliance from which mutual benefit must necessarily be obtained. The fact that we have a permanent representative in Captain D. A. Grant attached to The Royals at the present time, will add to the bond between the two units, and at no distant date we hope that we may have one of our brother officers from "across the pond" attached to us.

The Royal Dragoons is the senior Cavalry Regiment of the line in the British Army, and has its Depot at Canterbury. At present the regiment is stationed at Aldershot, and is commanded by Lt.-Col. W. T. Hodgson, D.S.O., M. C. His Majesty the King is Colonel-in-Chief, while the Colonel is Hon. Major-General J. F. Burn-Murdoch, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

The Battle Honours contain such famous battles as "Tangier, 1662-80"; "Dettingen"; "Warburg," Beaumont," "Willems," "Fuentes d'Oner," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Baladlava," "Sevastopol," "Relief of Ladysmith" "South Africa, 1899-1902."

The honours chosen for the Great War by The Royals are: "Ypres, 1914-1915"; "Langemark," 1914"; "Gheluvelt," "Nonne Bosschen," "Frezenberg," "Loos," "Arras, 1917," "Scarpe, 1917," Somme, 1918," St. Quentin," "Avre," "Amiens," "Hindenburg Line," "Beaurevoir," "Cambrai, 1918," Pursuit



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to Mons," "France and Flanders, 1914-1918."

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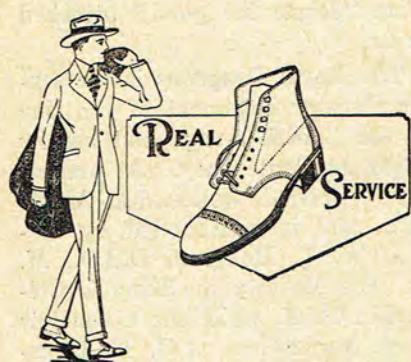
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Opposite Imperial Theatre

Which is the Chief Cavalry Weapon?

(From The Cavalry Journal, 1907)

Extracts from "Le Spectateur Militaire."

On the subject of armament of Cavalry—Showing that rifle, lance, or sword are equally important, to be used according to the occasion, but that the horse is the chief weapon of all.

In a charge, according to statistics of the late wars, little harm is done with the sword, but by the cohesion of the ranks and by pace, etc. In a melee the weapon is useless unless handled by an adroit horseman.

In France the sword is the chief arm of the Cavalryman.

In Germany the lance is his chief weapon. The 'Field Manual' says: 'The sword is necessary for the trooper to have to fall back upon when he has unfortunately lost or broken his lance. He should be trained so as to be able to use it under the simplest conditions.'

'The steel weapon is used for charging the enemy's troops when they are surprised or decimated from positions.'

'The rifle is for dislodging them

Dismounted Action.

We should teach our Cavalry not only to ride and use the sword but to fight on foot and make good use of their rifles.

The Arabs, Tartars, Cossacks, etc., (all great people for horses), have always looked on fire action as a matter of course, and have always employed the method which appeared best—either fighting on foot or on horseback.

Cromwell, Frederick, Sheridan, and Napoleon all gave their Cavalry rifles, and were enabled to make their mounted troops play a prominent part in the wars of their time.

The idea that fighting on foot will rob Cavalry of its enterprise, dash, etc., is entirely false, for it rests on the lack of knowledge of human nature and the proper employment of the arm.

Veterans will tell you that fighting with the sword is the only way—the use of the rifle nonsense and dangerous folly.

To these dashers of another age I would tell what General Hohenlohe found in the campaign of 1870:

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'The officers' ideas should be

trained in the attack and carefully kept from the prevalent mistake of seeing in the use of "fire action" a means of shirking the stern resolution and responsibility which are necessary in a bold dash and hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy.'

Are small detachments of Cavalry which have not Artillery to help them to make no use of the rifle? Certainly not!

In our days, with long-range rifles, we can ignore the support of Infantry and guns.

General Hohenlohe says that it is in defence that Cavalry fights on foot, especially when it has the time to occupy a position and well hide itself. This is bound to deceive the enemy and may check his main body from taking a part in a decisive action; or prevent him from seizing and occupying important strategic points before the Cavalry's own force comes up.

Cavalry will often meet groups of the enemy's Infantry skilfully concealed, who will keep it at a distance and prevent it getting near the main position.

The Cavalry will not be able to dislodge the Infantry by the use of the sword, and yet it must go on with the reconnaissance.

The Cavalry must consequently attack on foot.

Advanced guard Cavalry may see the necessity of checking the enemy until his own Infantry comes up to hold advantageous positions.

When Cavalry are checked by small Infantry detachments outflanking movements should be employed.

Cavalry should employ dismounted action when holding a pass or defile to allow its main body to come through, combining this, of course, with Cavalry movements in the open, if necessary.

Marshal von Moltke says that it is often useful to have a squadron dismounted when holding an important pass, a rallying or covering point, until the Infantry arrives or passes.

Under these circumstances he advises the rest of the regiment to remain close at hand to charge and so cover the dismounted men, if necessary, when they have to mount.

General Schlichting says that it is not pleasant for the Cavalryman to have to fight on foot and to leave his horse in the face of hostile Cavalry, and yet it is the surest way of holding them when they are in superior numbers.

A squadron cannot hope to check and drive back by charging a regiment of enemy's Cavalry, but with dismounted action it may succeed in doing so.

In the American War, with the Southerners the charge in close

order was favoured, but they often had recourse to fighting on foot, as they were useful with firearms.

When they met opposing Cavalry in concealed trenches or could not calculate his strength, quickly a few crack shots were dismounted, who endeavoured either to dislodge him or make him show his strength.

The Northerners had a great predilection for firearms; they invariably combined fighting on foot with fighting on horseback.

On August 20th, 1862, at Brandy Station, Colonel Jones, leading the 7th Virginian Cavalry, after having taken a half-squadron of enemy prisoners, was held by some skirmishers in a wood. He dismounted his regiment while General Robertson, with three regiments, attacked the enemy in flank.

At Poolesville, Stuart, finding the ford of the Potomac held by a strong force of Infantry, dismounted his leading squadron, which opened fire on the enemy. Under cover of this he found a ford at Whiteford, crossed with his force and drove back the enemy.

In 1870, the Germans, whose Dragoons of the Guard and Hussars alone carried firearms, often regretted their scarcity of arms, and eventually issued the chassepots taken from the French to their cavalry N.C.O.'s and best men.

In front of La Chesne, two squadrons of the 16th Prussian Hussars stormed the villages, taking the French troops prisoners, whilst the other two squadrons were turning the position. This fight opened to the German Army the road to Bazancy.

During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, we find most constant examples of fighting on foot. The Russian Cavalry got their rather exaggerated predilection for this sort of fighting from this Balkan War, as the Turks did not care to meet them with cold steel.

In defending the Chipka Pass, the 1st and 2nd sotnias of the 23rd Regiment of the Don dashed as hard as they could for the position, dismounted, and checked the Turks' forward movement by fire.

Whether the fight is offensive or defensive, it is necessary to attain the object as quickly as possible; and therefore, so as to get the greatest effect of fire, the largest available force should be employed.

Mounted Action

Are we Cavalry to think that our time has gone by? No! a thousand times. In spite of quick-firing guns, with long ranges, smokeless powder and high explosives, the Cavalry, well armed, well instructed and well commanded

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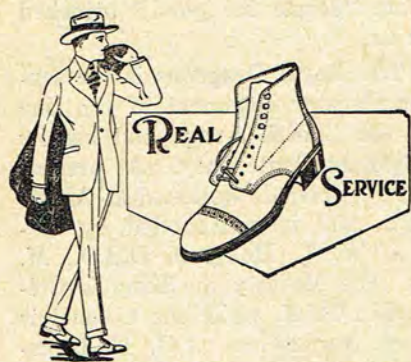
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Mounted Action

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will still know how to fulfil a most important part. Before, during, and after the battle let our Cavalry be good horsemen, let them know how to use the rifle as well as the sword.

But in all things let the Cavalry remain Cavalry, turning the horse to account and making it its chief weapon.

Let the Cavalryman ride and fight with his sword whenever he can, choosing favourable opportunities and the best ground, only attacking demoralized Infantry and Cavalry when on the move unsupported. The charge will always remain the thing in which it will be the Cavalryman's pride to die sword in hand; nevertheless, let us seize every opportunity which may occur for dismounted action, and thus do all the damage we can to the enemy.

This fighting on foot must be of short duration and of no great importance.

It would be absurd to turn the Cavalryman into a mongrel—neither an Infantry nor Cavalry soldier.

Fighting on foot should be barred except when it is impossible to fight on horseback.

These considerations must be decided by the officer's tact, judgment and nerve, but to say that fighting on foot robs Cavalry of its "spirit" is absurd.

General Hohenlohe says that of yore a strong arm, a good sword and a good horse were the requisites of a good Cavalryman, but now intelligence and energy are also needed.

Horsemastership is of supreme importance.

Cavalry is the arm of surprise, and this can be accomplished by the swiftness and skill of its attack with the sword. Cavalry can also, thanks to the long range of the rifle it possesses, throw confusion, at long distances and unexpectedly, into the enemy's columns, force its Infantry to deploy, and then, the effect being produced, vanish and renew the same tactics at another point, thus employing its privileged mobility to harass and demoralise the enemy by repeated attacks, whilst remaining itself out of reach.

OBITUARY

All ranks wish to extend their deepest sympathy to Lance Corporal Adams in the loss of his wife and child.

OBITUARY

The deepest sympathy is extended to Capt. R. B. LeBlanc by all ranks on the death of his sister, Mrs. Arthur Peradeau.

"Rats."

The following incidents are intended to show that officialdom in the many departments of the British Army during the late war was not without a sense of humour. Examples of this will doubtless occur to the minds of many soldiers who care to reflect for a moment over instances which happened at various times within their memory. It is conceded that while the chiefs of large departments were at all times very dignified, there were moments when one might detect relaxation demonstrated as follows:

At a large Base Veterinary Hospital in France, numbers of rats made their appearance, having migrated from the town disposal plant which was close by. They continued to increase in numbers in spite of poisoned bait, traps and dogs until the O.C. of the hospital in desperation wrote to the D.D.V.S. of the Army, asking for advice with a view to their extermination. The correspondence which ensued was somewhat exhaustive and the method suggested in the concluding minute, most original, and is as follows:

Minute No. 1.

From O.C. Veterinary Hospital, France.

To:—D.D.V.S., Army.

I wish to report that the buildings and stores of the hospital are badly infested with rats which have migrated from the town dump and taken up their abode with us. Ordinary measures of extermination have been tried and failed, as the rats are steadily increasing in numbers and causing considerable damage.

It is requested, please, that we might be supplied with a quantity of the Liverpool Rat Virus, which is said to be a very efficacious remedy.

SignedO.C.

Veterinary Hospital

Minute No. 2.

From D.D.V.S. Army.

To D.V.S., France.

Reference Minute 1. Will you please say whether rat virus could be supplied for this hospital.

SignedD.D.V.S.

Army.

Minute No. 3.

From D.V.S., France.

To D.D.V.S., Army.

1. Rat traps are the best means for catching rats.

2. Application for bacillary rat virus must be made to Medical Ser-

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vices.

SignedD.V.S., France

Minute No. 4.

From D.D.V.S., Army
To O.C. Veterinary Hospital.

1. Yours of the 10th inst to hand
Please note preceding minute.

2. Ordinary gas tar placed in
the runs of rats will cause them
to disappear. A doctor in Lon-
don states that after trials lasting
many years he has never known
that remedy to fail.

SignedD.D.V.S., Army.

Minute No. 5.

From O.C., Veterinary Hospital,
France.

To A.D.M.S., France.

With reference to the preceding
minutes.

The buildings and the men's
huts are harbouring large numbers
of the brown rat. They continue
to increase despite very intensive
action to exterminate them. The
damage to our stores has been con-
siderable.

The D.V.S. advises rat traps and
I beg to point out that these are
no longer effective as the present
generation of rats possess great in-
telligence and will not go near
them.

I would suggest that a virulent
strain of the Liverpool Rat Virus
or the Pasteur Strain be obtained.
This is often effective and has
been known to destroy large num-
bers. It possesses the advantage
of being harmless to dogs and cats.
If obtained in culture it could be
kept growing in the laboratory at
the hospital and would then always
be available. If this is not author-
ized, please may we obtain the ser-
vices of a professional rat catcher.

Signed O. C.
Veterinary Hospital, France

Minute No. 6.

From A.D.M.S., La Havre
To S.M.O., La Havre.

1. Passed to you for action and
advice.

2. Has phosphorous paste been
tried?

3. Bacillary rat virus is a strain
of para-typhoid.

Signed A. D. M. S.

Minute No. 7.

From S.M.O., La Havre.
To O.C., Veterinary Hospital,
France.

The use of bacillary rat virus,
being a strain of the para-typhoid
organism, is absolutely forbidden
in the British Army. Phosphorous
paste is very effective, also tarring
the edges of the holes.

The barrel-trap is very useful.

It is said to have been adopted by
the Chinese. The trap is prepared
by placing a fairly large sized bar-
rel on end, covering the upper sur-
face with paper, on the centre of
which is placed a suitable bait.
From the ground to the top of the
barrel place one or two planks as
runs to the baits. Continue this
placing of bait for three or four
nights in succession, then on the
following night remove the barrel
end from beneath brown paper cov-
ering, leaving only brown paper,
on which is again placed the bait.
In the bottom of the barrel and in
the centre place a brick on end.
Partly fill the barrel with water
until it nearly reaches the top of
the brick, and then leave all as
before. The results should be as
follows: The first rat runs up as
usual falls through the brown pa-
per; second rat does the same, and
then fights the first rat for the
uncovered surface of the brick,
which is only of sufficient size to
accommodate one rat. They both set
up such a squealing that all the
other rats in the neighbourhood
rush up to see what is going on,
as they dearly love a fight. The
consequence is a lot are caught;
after a few days this may be re-
peated.

SignedS.M.O., La Havre.

Bytown Bits.

Vimy Dinner. — The annual
Vimy dinner, given by His Excel-
lency the Governor General, was
held at Government House on the
15th of April. Between 190 and
200 guests sat down and a most
enjoyable evening was spent.
Speeches were made by His Ex-
cellency Baron Byng of Vimy, Sir
Arthur Currie and Sir Archibald
Macdonnell.

Came to Town. — Among the
visitors to Ottawa during the past
month were Major General V. A.
S. Williams, C.M.G., and that well
known financial wizard from Tor-
onto, Shrimp Cochrane.

Engineers Mee. — A resume of
the work accomplished overseas by
the Canadian Engineers, a renew-
al of acquaintanceships which un-
der the stress of stirring circum-
stances speedily matured into
friendships and reminiscences of
the more joyous moments of active
service featured the second annual
reunion of ex-Canadian Engineer
overseas officers held recently in
Ottawa.

Brig.-General C. J. Armstrong,
commandant of Military District
No. 4, was in the chair and proved
a most efficient toastmaster.

One of the results of the re-
union was the expression of the
determination on the part of all
ex-Engineer officers to erect a
permanent monument to their com-
rades who gave their lives during
the Great War. Various sugges-
tions were made as to the form
which this should take, and the
chairman assured the officers pre-
sent that there were sufficient
funds available to make at least
a substantial start towards the un-
dertaking.

C.A.M.C. Annual. — At the open-
ing session of the eight annual
convention of the Association of
Officers of the Military Medical
Services of Canada, the following
were elected officers for the en-
suing year: Hon. president, Hon.
E. M. Macdonald, K.C., M.P., Min-
ister of Department of National
Onto; secretary, Major W. A. Bur-
Defence; president, Col. Perry
Goldsmith, C.B.E., C.A.M.C., Tor-
gess, Ottawa; assistant secretary,
Capt. M. L. Dawson, M.C., C.A.
M.C., Ottawa; treasurer, Capt. A.
M. McCormick, C.A.M.C., Ottawa.

It was decided to in future
make the annual convention two
full days sessions, and that the
next meeting should also be held
in Ottawa at about the same time
of year as this.

Many Conventions. — The week
of April 13th was a busy one as
far as conventions are concerned.
The Infantry, Medical and Engin-
eer Associations all held sway, the
majority of the delegates being
down for the Vimy dinner. In
addition to this, all the Senior En-
gineer Officers of the R.C.E. were
present in conference with the D.
E.S.

New N.I.O. — Commander H. B.
Taylor, R.N., who is succeeding
Commander Cosmo B. Hastings,
R.N., as Director of Naval Intelli-
gence for the Dominion with head-
quarters in Ottawa, will shortly
arrive from England.

The new intelligence officer has
had a distinguished career, serv-
ing with H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth
during the Great War, both in the
North Sea and in the Mediterran-
ean. For a time he was staff tor-
pedo officer of the Grand Fleet
under Admiral Beatty. Latterly
he has been one of the chief ex-
perts at Devonport.

Machine Gun Shoots. — Compet-
itions for teams with the Vickers,
Hotchkiss, and Lewis Machine
Guns are being arranged by the
Dominion of Canada Rifle Asso-
ciation, to be held during the sum-
mer on the home ranges of all
units indicating a desire to take

part. Conditions governing these competitions will be issued shortly to all units, and as this is the first time that a contest for machine guns has been arranged he results should be interesting.

Spring Training.—Despite the cuts in estimates and the corresponding reduction in the training strengths, the local units are doing all in their power to keep the country safe for the democrats. The 38th and Guards have started their spring drills and the Machine Gunners are busy with a school of instruction. The Artillery wallahs are busy teaching the young idea how to shoot and fondly hoping that they can get at least five rounds per gun, perhaps. The Signals and Linseed Lancers are also at it.

Dragoons Saddle Up.—Preparatory to an intensive spring and summer training, the P.L.D.G. are putting all non-commissioned officers through a brisk brush-up, under the direction of Captain C. E. Steeves and Q.M.S.I. T. A. Aisthorps, M.M., R.C.D. The class will work for three weeks a couple of evenings a week before the other ranks are called upon to parade. Owing to the now threadbare excuse, paucity of funds, the cavalry have again been reduced in their training strength, and the total number is much less than the war-time strength of one squadron. The total number authorized for nine days training is 120 all ranks, with 90 horses. Why in Hell does not some one start another war?

Red Chevron Dinner.—About 200 attended the annual dinner of the Red Chevron Association on the 22nd ultimo at the Chaudiere Golf Club. The chief speaker of the evening was Major General J. H. MacBrien, C.M.G.

Small Arms School.—The summer courses of the Canadian Small Arms School will commence at Connaught Ranges on the 6th of July, and will continue until the first week in October.

Shooting Season Opens.—The summer shooting season for units of the Ottawa Garrison commenced at Connaught Ranges on the 2nd inst.

Attended Dinner.—The Ottawa delegation to the R.C.D. dinner on May 2nd included Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel L. P. Sherwood, Lieut.-Col. W. K. Walker, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Blue and Major T. W. MacDowell, V.C. The party journeyed in the private car

of the Hon. E. M. Macdonald, Minister of National Defence, who was unable to be present.

Commands Brigade.—The Canada Gazette of the 2nd instant contained notice of the appointment of Lieut.-Col. L. P. Sherwood, Brigade Major, 2nd Mounted Brigade, to command the Brigade with temporary rank of Colonel. He replaces Colonel J. R. Munro, who is transferred to the Reserve of Officers.

Gen. MacBrien Marries.—At three o'clock on May 8th, in the Chapel of the Holy Comforter, (Episcopalian) New York City, the marriage took place very quietly of Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief of the Headquarters Staff of the Department of National Defence, to Miss Emelyn Battersby Hartbridge, a daughter of Mr. C. W. Hartbridge, formerly of Savannah, Georgia, now of New York. Rev. Dr. Clarke officiated, and there were present only the near relatives and a few intimate friends.

General MacBrien left Ottawa on Wednesday evening, May 7th, for New York.

HEARD AT THE DINNER

"It was when we were in front of Messines."

"Do you remember that little bunch of trees just to the right of our line at—"

"Sure he used to go down every chance he got."

"You're a liar."

"Are you with me or against me?"

"I wouldn't wear the damn thing to a dog fight."

"Shut up."

"A lot of these young thrust-ers should know better."

"More liquor."

"That's the time B. S. Jones stole the horse."

"Sure, Timmy used to sleep with Lady Victoria."

"A damn fine fella."

"Yes, he's in the movies now."

"That was when old Ned Williams and Toodles Todd had the same billet."

"For Heaven's sake, drop that knife."

"You make me tired."

Elected Officers.—At the annual meeting of the P.L.D.G. Rifle Association held March 16th, prizes won during the past year were presented and officers elected as follows: Major J. D. Fraser, president; Sgt. F. H. McCoy, secretary-treasurer; Major E. B. Nelson, M.C., auditor; S.Q.M.S. D. Carroll, team captain; Lie.-Cpl. L. Williams, Sergt. R. B. Meredith and

Tpr. Geekie, executive committee.

The cups were presented by Lt.-Col. Blue to the following: Officers' challenge cup, highest aggregate in the annual shoot, Sergt. R. B. Meredith; Conway challenge cup, best shot in regiment, S.Q.M. S. D. Carroll; N.C.O.'s cup, aggregate, second class at annual shoot, Tpr. L. Williams; Burritt challenge cup, season aggregate, Cpl. Roe; Sparks challenge cup, third class aggregate at annual shoot, Sgt. H. B. McCracken; Munro challenge trophy, season aggregate, Sergt. F. H. McCoy; musketry instructor's prize, season attendance, Sergt. Harrison. Spoons were presented to: First class, Sergt. R. B. Meredith; second class, Cpl. Roe; third class, Tpr. Williams 3, Sergt. McCracken, Tpr. Bell, Tpr. McCullum 2, and Sergt. McCoy.

According to a standing order, only one cup could be won by a member in unit competitions.

Air Force Work.—Surveys, covering approximately 80,000 square miles, will be undertaken by the Royal Canadian Air Force this year in conjunction with the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior. As well as the aerial photography work for survey purposes, the force will do considerable work in the photographing of Canadian historic sites.

The forest patrol areas for the detection of forest fires has been extended this year. This season's work, which is the most extensive ever undertaken by the Air Force, will be carried on in all the provinces except Prince Edward Island.

In Quebec, the Three Rivers section, the Rouyn gold fields, and the upper Gatineau valley will be surveyed. In Ontario, an area in the vicinity of Kitchener will be covered, as well as some sections in Northern Ontario near the Manitoba boundary.

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Regimental & Personal

Brig. Gen. C. M. Nelles, C.M.G., was the guest of Major and Mrs. Bowie the week-end of May 2nd.

The following officers spent the week-end of May 2nd at the Officers Mess: Major General F. L. Lessard, C.B., Major General V. A. S. Williams, C.M.G., D.S.O., Major General J. H. Elmsley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig. Gen. C. J. Armstrong, C.B., C.M.G., Lt. Col. Walker Bell, D.S.O., Lt. Col. Muirhead, O.B.E., Lt. Col. W. Rhoades, D.S.O., M.C., Major R. S. Timmis, D.S.O., Major H. Stethem, Major W. Baty, Capt. J. L. Smeaton, Lt. C. A. Rheault, Lt. F. Warren, Lt. W. A. MacBrien.

The officers of "A" Squadron, who competed in the Montreal Hunt Open Air Horse Show, were the guests of the Horse Show Committee at luncheon on Friday and Saturday, May 8th and 9th.

Major and Mrs. D. B. Bowie were present at the Montreal Hunt Open Air Horse Show on Friday, May 8th.

Miss Dorothy Farwell was a visitor in Barracks on Tuesday, May 5th.

Major R. Nordheimer, M.C., and Lt. L. Hammond were in Montreal competing at the Montreal Hunt Open Air Horse Show last week.

Congratulations are extended to Tpr. Rowe on his appointment to Lance Corporal.

Nursing Sister Wylie has been granted leave of absence from 4th of May to 3rd of June, with permission to travel in the U.S.A.

We offer our congratulations to

Major-General J. H. MacBrien on the occasion of his recent marriage.

L/Cpl. Rowe on his appointment to Lance Corporal.

Lt.-Col. Walker on his fine oratorical efforts at the Regimental Dinner.

Major H. Stethem for his punctuality on the C.N.R. station.

Capt. Wood, Capt. Bate and Lt. Chadwick for their flying visit to this Station.

Capt. Lindsay Smeaton for his splendid vocal efforts at the Regimental Dinner.

Corp. Tom Duff for his splendid efforts on behalf of the Royal Humane Society in Toronto.

Lt.-Col. "Billy" Blue for his self-control at the Dinner.

Trooper Dooley for taking his recent bad fall with a smile.

Trooper Wilkins for having such a good kit.

Trooper R. E. Probert, "B" Squadron, on being awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

R.S.M. DORE RETIRES

With the retirement of R.S.M. G. W. Dore (W.O.) to pension on April 30th, the regiment loses one of its oldest members. Mr. Dore has served continuously with the Royal Canadian Dragoons since 1894. He was in the Yukon with the Yukon Field Force, proceeded to South Africa with the C.M.R. and served with the regiment in the late war. In addition to South Africa he is in possession of the 1914-15 Star, General Service, Victory Medal, and Long Service and Good Conduct Medals. We wish Mr. Dore the best of luck and prosperity in civil life.

Lessons

drawn from the Operations carried out by the 3rd Cavalry Division from August 7th to August 10th, 1918.

(Being a hitherto unpublished War Office Memoranda held with great secrecy by the General Staff and procured by "The Goat" through our secret service).

March Discipline.

A successful "ruse de guerre" was employed by the Canadian Cavalry Brigade on the night of the 6th-7th. After dusk, when hostile aircraft were observed, the column kept opening and closing like a concertina, in order to deceive the enemy as to its length. This was so successful that the traffic police were deceived and reported the column to be anything from a squadron to a division.

Concealment from Hostile Aircraft

On arrival at Amiens Gardens, men and horses were successfully concealed under trees. No fires were permitted in the open and the thin haze which was allowed to permeate through the trees had all the appearance of a French nurse maid having her morning cigar. In order to deceive the enemy still further, the Canadian Cavalry Brigade was permitted to wander aimlessly across the fields, for all the world like little children hunting flowers. Too much credit cannot be given to the Staff Cap-

tain for his personal assistance in this matter.

March to the Forward Area.

This was successfully carried out on the night of the 7th-8th. In order to deceive the enemy as to the Cavalry movement, large numbers of tanks and other arms were employed on the road, and under cover of the general confusion the cavalry slipped into position. Again Traffic Control Police deserve special mention, as they misdirected cavalry, guns, infantry, tanks and transport with equal sang-froid.

The Value of a Mounted Reserve

This was brought out on several occasions during operations. At Beaucourt on August 8th, the 7th Cavalry Brigade successfully deceived the enemy as to their intentions, and were always well in hand ready to move forward as soon as the way was clear.

The 2nd Cavalry Division, acting as a Mounted Reserve to the Cavalry Corps, was able to completely re-equip itself from the ground over which the 1st and 3rd Divisions had moved. Had it not been for the forethought in keeping this very gallant division in reserve, much valuable material would have passed into the hands of the "Whippets."

Movement under Fire

Many different formations were used and each appeared successful in multiplying losses. Line of Troop Column well closed up but gradually thinning out as the objective was reached, met with general favour. There appeared to be a marked tendency to exceed the regulation pace when exposed to machine gun fire. This proved fatal, as it completely unnerved the machine gunners, and in consequence they concentrated their fire on the "Whippets," many of which had narrow escapes from being hit by spent bullets. In future, when cavalry are operating with "Whippets," they must not exceed the walk except when vital interests are involved, when they may trot, but must hand the O.C. Whippets a map showing their probable route and send back guides to direct the Whippets to their objective.

Whippets, or light tanks, were employed with the cavalry for the first time and were most useful. They protected the flanks of the column along the roads and playfully pushed and elbowed their way through the ranks. In spite of the difficult country over

which they moved they were successful in reaching the starting point only a few hours after the cavalry. When the attack was launched they were invaluable in keeping touch with "A1 and A2" Echelon and frequently were manoeuvred within artillery range regardless of danger. A wounded German, who had been in a shell hole, was hunted by two or three of these miniature greyhounds, and when picked up, said "they had made a great impression on him." The gallant commander, spurning the shelter of the steel turret, rode, mounted on a fiery chestnut, into the very thick of Divisional Headquarters. No one looking back from our advanced line could ever forget the sight of dozens of these little "Speed Marvels" slipping, sliding and squirming into every shell hole and shelter in the recently captured area.

The Light Tanks more than justified their existence, and rumour has it that more than a thousand have been ordered by the Lines of Communication.

Description of the "Whippet" or Light Tank.

The body is of peculiar design,

giving one the impression of a broken down taxi. Speed and comfort have been sacrificed for handiness. The whippet has two machine guns for hostile aircraft and a Hotchkiss gun for shooting wounded horses.

The engine is a one cylinder Ford, working on the relay system. The speed varies from ten miles per hour in the back area to three m.p.h. in the forward zone. Equipment consists of emergency rations, eight flags, two tons of petrol, one case of biscuits (company commanders have whiskey in lieu of biscuits.)

There is a small aperture in the rear end, facing the enemy, through which the crews can observe the hostile line or enter into conversation with our reserves. The crew consists of three men and one officer per tank, all in category, B3. The company commander is allowed one horse in order to ride forward for information from Divisional Headquarters. He must have had one year's experience in the cavalry, A.S.C., or Chaplain's Branch. A red lamp is carried in front to show the infantry the position of the tank, and a red cross is painted on the rear position to show hostile aircraft that the tank is non-combatant.



L/Cpl. Rowe learns that a stripe has its drawbacks.

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOON CIRCUS.

From Hamilton Spectator, April 6th, 1925:

A one-ring circus, in which the work was performed by members of the R.C.D. dressed as clowns, made a decided hit with the young people present, and the men did not only give an exhibition of comedy stunts, but also showed some fancy and clever riding and gymnastic work, as well as several

well executed pyramids with the horse as the central figure in each case.

Major Timmis, director of the Royal Canadian Dragoon's Circus, which enlivened the proceeding delightfully, put on a really worth-while show. This is an amateur circus, and is featured by wonderfully well-trained horses, sensational stunts, hilarious comedy and amusing costumes. Their clever gymnastics and pyramiding stunts won them much applause.

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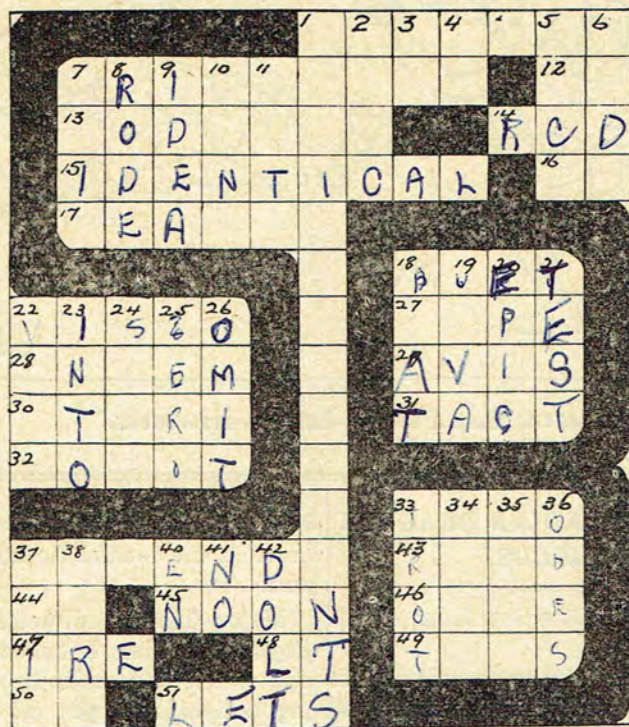
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CROSS WORDS FOR THE PUZZLED

Since the first cross-word between Cain and Abel these puzzles have steadily increased to the present crescendo which has tied up street traffic, cut into family meal-time, and worn out the overworked dictionaries. Like a ray of sunshine comes the appended list by H. I. Phillips in the New York Sun. Here many a puzzled reader may find the key-words of otherwise hopeless puzzles now tabled for future solution. Ready! Go!

The Cross-Word Puzzlers' Complete Dictionary

Name of a series of early wars in Roman history. **Tunic.**

A book used to hold family photographs. **Albumen.**

A type of ox. **Mosque.**

Young ducks. **Ducats.**

A brass musical instrument similar to a bugle. **Coronet.**

A sound made when one glass is struck against another in making a toast. **Clink.**

Part of an electrical. **Dynasty.**

To steal a child for ransom. **Via-duct.**

The highest part of the back of a horse, between the shoulder blades. **Zithers.**

The ruling party in Russia. **Serviet.**

Four quarts in Spanish. **Galleon.**

A protective fire set up by artillery. **Mirage.**

A kind of red pepper. **Canine.**

French for soup. **Portage.**

A unit of electric power. **Watt.**

A dependent or slave of another. **Wassail.**

A small dish for holding a tea-cup. **Sorcerer.**

Being a lover of sardines. **Sardonic.**

Depressed, sad, melancholy. **Varicose.**

Glass water bottle; decanter. **Giraffe.**

A place where surface cars are kept. **Carbon.**

A great German Prime Minister. **Bismuth.**

A Russian monk famed for his evil ways. **Asperin.**

Man who drives a taxicab. **Taxidermist.**

An invention by which sounds are broadcast. **Rodeo.**

A young lady who has just been introduced to society. **Debenture.**

A term of endearment used to a sweetheart by a man with a cold in his head. **Swedey.**

An antidote. **Semetic.**

To love deeply; to show great affection. **Amortize.**

Eyeglasses with a chain on them.

Sand Shark Hunting in Jamaica.

"How would you like to go with us to shoot sand sharks?" my husband asked me. "Sand sharks," said I, "like that monster you caught on the line last week? Wouldn't it be rather dangerous?" "Oh no," said he, "not at all. They won't eat you as an ordinary shark would. You remember how small its mouth was?" "Yes," said I, hesitatingly, and remembering that although its mouth was smaller than other sharks, it had had murderously sharp-looking teeth. "Yes, I'd like to go, but—" "Oh, that's all right then," he cried. "We'll go tomorrow, and wear our bathing suits for fear of an upset, and shoot all the sharks at Hodges Cave."

We had often caught sharks in the harbour at Black River, on a line, indeed, sharks abound in this vicinity, tiger sharks, hammer-heads, and several other varieties, but never had gone shooting them before, so this promised to be an exciting adventure. Accordingly, about five o'clock the next morning found us rowing slowly along the mangroves which grow all along the shore from Black River to the little cove where at certain times of the year the sand sharks come up to lie in the clear water on the white sands and bask in the sun. A friend in a smaller boat, accompanied by a black fisherman renowned for his prowess in noosing sharks alive, had gone ahead, and as we followed leisurely we amused ourselves by watching the seabed in the clear water underneath. For the most part it was covered with patches of long waving sea-grass, with here and there a gorgeous queen conch nestling in the midst. Strange fish we saw, some all silver, others striped in brilliant colours, and once a bright blue parrot fish darted away, disturbed by our invasion. Over clear white sand we passed, then more grass and clusters of coral and waving sea fans of purple and rose. In places the negro boatmen had to get out

Skeptics.

A kind of spice used on buns. **Cinema.**

A garment worn by the ancient Romans. **Quorum.**

A great many soldiers in one organization. **Lesion.**

A severe cold in the chest, common to infants. **Group.**

—New York Sun.

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of the boat and push us through the long sea-grass as the water was so shallow. Then we heard a shot which in the early stillness of the morning seemed to startle the very air, then another. "Come on, men," cried my husband, "Mr Hall has found the sharks. We must hurry or there will be no sport for us."

The men pushed harder at the boat, then as we suddenly struck deep water, scrambled in and rowed with a will for the point where the mangroves grew right over the water. As we rounded this, a tiny bay appeared, encircled by mangroves except for one spot of gleaming sandy beach. On this Mr. Hall and his boatman had landed and pulled up their boat. I exclaimed in surprise, for right up close to the shore, lying on the sand, or so it seemed, with their backs and fins out of water, seeming to be asleep in the warm sun, lay about thirty or thirty-five large sand sharks.

As we approached, making as little noise as possible, they did not appear to be aware of our presence, until when we were within a few yards of the nearest one, my husband fired. There was a terrific commotion in the water for a minute or so, and then the shark turned over and sank. After a time the water cleared again and the boatmen hauled the dead shark into the boat. It was about seven feet in length, and had a much smaller mouth than the tiger or hammerhead, but for all that its teeth were cruel-looking and very sharp. During the next hour we shot four others and wounded one, which, after darting in several directions, and once nearly knocking us all into the water by rushing violently under the boat, disappeared, leaving the water tinged with red, and we saw no more of it.

Then the most exciting event of the morning took place. While we lay quietly waiting for a calm to settle once more, and hoping the huge creatures would return, right over under the mangroves a commotion commenced in the water. "Look," I cried, "that must be our wounded shark turning over in his death throes." Sure enough what we saw appeared to be our big shark lashing itself about in the water in a frenzy, and turning and turning in the shallow water. My husband told the men to row towards the spot, and as we got near, prepared to try another shot at it, but the boatmen protested, saying they would get out into the water and kill it with their cutlasses. They seemed to have no fear of it, but then no one has ever heard of a

shark attacking a native. Anyway, when we were quite close, they rolled up their trousers well above the knees, and getting out of the boat, stood nearly waist high in the water. Each made a grab at a fin as the monster fish turned again, and then with wild yells scrambled back into the boat and fell in a heap on the bottom.

It was not our wounded shark at all, but two others who were engaged in a duel to the death. One had a fin of the other between his teeth, and as our boatmen grabbed, the sharks in a huge fright plunged madly, and letting go of each other, darted away into deep water, each in a different direction. I believe the sharks, who were totally unaware of our approach, were even more alarmed than our boatmen, and the latter sat in the bottom of the boat, wiping the perspiration from their foreheads, quite frightened for once. "Lard, me scared for true," said one. "Me stay in boat, not getting out again." Of course we were scared also, but principally because the boat nearly turned over when the men fell into it, as we did not relish being thrown into the shark-infested water.

For some time after this we sat quietly while the water cleared, and half an hour later about ten of the sharks had come back, and once more lay lazily in the water, half asleep, for all the world as if no one had interrupted them. Then Sinclair, Mr. Hill's boatman, appeared out of the mangroves with a long coil of rope on his arm. "What is that for?" I questioned curiously. "Hush," said my husband, "you will soon see." The boatman had his trousers rolled up high, and wading into the water so gently as to hardly cause a ripple, he uncoiled part of the rope which we now saw had a slip noose at the end of it. We held our breath as he drew near the first shark. Surely the fish would see him; but no, it appeared quite unconscious. Suddenly he bent forward and deftly slipped the noose over the tail, then tightened it at once, while Mr. Hall ran into the water and seized the other end flung to him at almost the same time. The water was threshed to foam as the shark dashed first in one direction and then in another in an effort to escape. Gradually the two men hauled it up on the shore, where it lay heaving and flapping mightily on the sand. This shark measured about eight feet. During the next hour six more were landed alive in the same manner, and once the boatmen landed two at once by noosing both their tails as they lay side by side.

The heat had become intense by this time, and the sea breeze was starting, so we decided we had better return home. Our two boats were loaded with all the dead sharks we could carry, six in all, and the rest we left on the beach. Our trophies were taken down to the town, where for the rest of the day an admiring population came to have a look at them, and to hear the stories of the boatmen. As for us, we were thoroughly tired out after our morning's outing, and found a cool verandah and an iced drink very acceptable while we planned another excursion in the near future.

**AN OLD FRIEND LEAVES
THE SERVICE.**

The following extract from District Orders dated May 2nd will be of interest to all ranks at this Station:

"Major A. L. Colombe is retired and is permitted to retain his rank on retirement, March 14th, 1925. Canadian Army Veterinary Corps."

A prominent "young man about town" who was addicted to the "flowing bowl," consulted his doctor about his failing health. The doctor, knowing his failing, told him bluntly that he was suffering from "alcoholism." "But, doctor," he replied, "I can't go home and tell my wife that." "Well," said the doctor, "you can say you are suffering from syncope." All went well until his wife consulted the family dictionary for the meaning of "syncope," and was confronted with the following interpretation, "syncope—a slow movement from bar to bar."

An American over in Scotland on business, met a friendly native named McGregor, and very soon the conversation turned to golf. "I'd like very much if we could fix up a game," said the American with a sigh, "but I'm a very bad player. I can't manage any course in under a hundred and twenty, I'm afraid." "Och," said McGregor, "I'm worse than you. Verra often I take a hudder an' fifty for the coorse." "Is that so?" remarked the Yank, with new interest. "Well, now, as we are so evenly matched let's have a game with a dollar on every hole." And so it was arranged. Months later, when the New York gentleman had returned home, he was telling the story to some of his friends. "And would you believe it, boys," he wound up. "That lying Scot went round in seventy-one and took a dollar off me."



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Mechanical Aide To Cavalry.

(From The Cavalry Journal)

(By Major E. G. Hume, 18th
King Edward's Own Cavalry).

Great progress has recently been made in the development of mechanically propelled vehicles, especially those of the "Caterpillar" type. Each improvement widens the military sphere in which such vehicles with advantage can be employed, and necessitates a constant keeping up to date of matériel and readjustment of tactical ideas if the army of any country is to keep up with the standard of efficiency of its contemporaries.

Each arm has its own problems in this respect. It is proposed to review in this essay the help that Cavalry may expect to receive from the recent rapid improvement of tracked and half-tracked vehicles, which has made fast-moving tanks and cross-country armoured cars, and to show that these must in the near future form an integral part of Cavalry formations.

It is not suggested that a perfect cross-country armoured car has yet been evolved, but that a stage has now been reached where the half-track, or other track, vehicle can be of very material use to Cavalry. Commercially the value of "caterpillar" type vehicles is now being appreciated in many countries where communications are undeveloped, and manufacturers of these attachments for lorries and tractors are receiving many orders and inquiries from all parts of the world; the steady development of this type of vehicle is, therefore, assured. At this stage, the co-operative experimenting and training of cavalry with the latest pattern of cross-country armoured cars will be of the greatest value in ensuring that the evolution of combined tactics and the design of Cavalry armoured cars proceed on sound lines.

In dealing with this question it is proposed to consider briefly, firstly, the mechanical aspect of modern tracked vehicles, and, secondly, the way they can be utilised to help Cavalry: (a) in fighting—i.e., tanks and armoured cars, (b) in mobility—i.e., mechanical transport vehicles.

The co-operation of aircraft and the conversion of Horse Artillery to mechanical traction or guns carried on mechanically propelled vehicles are not here considered.

Modern Tracked and Half-tracked Vehicles.

By this is meant vehicles that the drive being utilised to carry lay on their own endless track; the vehicle along this track on small wheels or rollers and to pick up the track continually as soon as the rear rollers have run over it; then, having passed it over, to lay it down again in front of the front rollers. The tracked vehicle is carried entirely on this track like a tank, whereas the half-tracked vehicle has wheels in front and track attachments in place of the rear wheels.

Tracked Vehicles.

These by their nature are somewhat heavy, and until recently, were unsprung. This meant that any irregularity in the ground lifted the whole vehicle with much consequent jolting and loss of power. Thus the tracked vehicle, was, of necessity, slow moving, while able to cross most obstacles. Improvements have not been made so that the rollers, on which the vehicle is carried and which run on the track it lays, are sprung. These rollers usually form little four-wheeled bogies, the wheels running in pairs one on either side of a rib in the track, thus are sprung to give a vertical play, and are also able to rock up and down as the front and rear pairs of their wheels go over an obstacle successively. Thus, within the limits of springing, which is sufficient for all practical purposes, the track can conform to any irregularities of the ground over which the vehicle is passing. On encountering a stone, for instance, the track takes a curve over it, and each bogie runs up and down over this curve against spring compression as the vehicle advances. The result is that (1) the vehicle itself is scarcely affected; there is little jolt; (2) the whole length of the track wheel-base is carrying the weight of the vehicle all the time, and the extra power required going over the stone is negligible. In the unsprung vehicle, on the contrary, the whole side of the vehicle would have to be lifted over the stone. The springing of the bogies, and consequent conforming of the track to the ground, has made possible the fast-moving tracked vehicle; as the driving power is efficiently employed, and there is only a slight swaying motion inside the vehicle instead of a succession of unsprung jolts and bumps. This springing also makes the heaviest vehicles extremely

light on the ground surface over which they are moving, owing to the large area of track bearing the weight. Indeed, the actual road pressure of the track per square inch is generally less than that of a man walking; so that, instead of cutting ruts in the roads, these vehicles have a consolidating effect even on soft ground. It will be seen, therefore, that a fast-moving Cavalry tank is a weapon of the near future.

Half-tracked Vehicles.

These usually have car or lorry chassis, the frames of which are strengthened. The transmission and back axle, including the differential, are retained; but, in place of the back wheels, driving sprockets operate the track in the same manner as with tracked vehicles, but the track combination is, of course, much smaller. Thus, the half-tracked vehicle is carried on wheels in front and tracks behind. The machine is steered by the ordinary chassis steering-column operating the front wheels, and the differential helps to bring the tracks round following them. There are several patterns of the half-track attachment; some with a flexible metal track and a metal-to-metal drive, such as that produced by Roadless Traction, Ltd.; others, with a canvas and rubber track, driven by the pinching action of flanges in the driving wheel on the rib of the track, such as the Citroen-Kegresse attachment.

Cars and lorries fitted with these attachments, which are, of course, sprung, can cross any ordinary open country, bog, sand, small ditches, etc., with ease, and can run at 20 to 30 m.p.h. on roads. The evolution of this type of vehicle, though still in its infancy, is making possible the cross-country armoured car for Cavalry, and also a mobile transport that can keep up with it over ordinary open country, and which, by taking weight off the horses, will extend its radius of action.

Light Fast Tanks and "Cross-country Armoured Cars as Aids to Cavalry.

The introduction of every destructive weapon is quickly followed by the invention of a method of dealing with it, and so the normal functions of the various arms, which have been temporarily interfered with, are, to a greater or less extent, restored.

The multiplication of machine guns and automatic rifles, and the increase of fire-power generally, has made the mounted duties of

Cavalry increasingly difficult to execute efficiently, especially in European conditions; but it may be hoped that the provision of light, fast tanks and "cross-country armoured cars will counter this difficulty, and to a large extent restore the mounted offensive capabilities of Cavalry.

It is essential, however, that these mechanical units—in any case cross-country armoured cars—should be actual Cavalry units, in the same way that Horse Artillery batteries are—i.e., that specialist armoured car units should form an integral part of Cavalry brigades, which are the normal training formations of our Cavalry. Only by so doing will Cavalry and armoured cars properly understand each other's possibilities and limitations, and so be able to carry out efficiently their complementary duties. There can be little doubt that if they are trained together, and thoroughly understand each other, the efficiency of a Cavalry brigade which possesses cross-country armoured cars will be materially increased in all its functions, and its scope of action will be extended.

The necessity for Cavalry armoured cars is evident when Cavalry is operating against a modernly equipped enemy who possesses these weapons, and who uses mechanically-carried Infantry or Cyclists to form a screen of machine-gun posts as a support to his reconnaissance, and as the backbone of the covering operations of his Cavalry. Even against a less highly equipped enemy, however, the possession of this type of armoured car would add greatly to the offensive power of a body of Cavalry, make its duties easier, accelerate their performance, and save casualties. Indeed, armoured cars equipped with wireless and capable of crossing ordinary country can render such invaluable services to Cavalry (a) as an offensive weapon, (b) for liaison with reconnaissance detachments and neighbouring columns, and (c) for the transmission of information,—that the inclusion of units of this nature in the composition of our Cavalry brigades, in the near future, seems certain.

The present type of armoured car, fitted with wireless, would seem to be suitable in most particulars, and it is understood that there is no mechanical difficulty in converting existing armoured cars to the half-tracked type. When a new armoured car is being designed, however, it would seem to be a great advantage to reincorporate a reverse steering arrangement, and to modify the body so that a gun could, if neces-

sary, be added to its armament. The present French auto-mitrailleuse, which is an improvised four-wheel model, built on lorry chassis, can steer backwards, and this is considered most useful. Most continental nations are experimenting actively with half-tracked vehicles with a view to producing an efficient cross-country armoured car. It is understood that the petrol consumption of a half-tracked armoured car would be from 15 per cent. to 30 per cent. more than if fitted with four wheels, while travelling on good roads; but once the vehicles get on to difficult ground the comparative consumption of the half-tracked machine falls greatly, and over really heavy going is considerably less than with the four-wheeled vehicle. Roadless Traction, Ltd., have adapted their half-track attachment so that wheels or track are easily interchangeable.

Fast, light tanks, also, will be a very useful adjunct to Cavalry in certain conditions; indeed they would be indispensable if Cavalry is to retain its mobility in a modern European war; they require much more upkeep, however, and are much heavier and more expensive than armoured cars. They would be of great assistance in neutralising opposing armoured cars, and clearing houses, villages, hedges, etc., of machine-gun nests. They would probably be armed with a gun as well as machine guns, as is the French auto-mitrailleuse. Great benefits would result from the combined training of units of this type with our higher Cavalry formations in order to establish close liaison, and work out co-operative tactics.

Co-operation of Cavalry and "Cross-Country" Armoured Cars

Armoured cars such as these would form part of every reconnoitring detachment; they would be invaluable in clearing up the situation when patrols are held up by fire, for subduing machine-gun nests, and for reconnoitring villages, woods, etc. They would thus save casualties among the mounted men, while accelerating reconnaissance and the breaking through of the enemy's screen.

They would be most useful in making what the French call "coups de sonde"—"sounding" the enemy's front well ahead—and establishing whether certain localities are, or are not, held by the enemy; for forestalling the enemy at important points; holding bridge-heads, etc., until the Cavalry come up; for neutralising enemy armoured cars; and for the

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Moreover, these duties would be much more efficiently performed by Cavalry and armoured cars if these were actually integral parts of the same formation.

Protection. — "Cross-Country" armoured cars would be of great assistance to Cavalry in advance, rear and flank guards, and all protective duties.

Attck. — Such armoured cars would often be able, by flank action or surprise, to create opportunities for successful mounted attacks by Cavalry. The mobile support of their machine-gun fire would be invaluable in all offensive actions.

Pursuit. — Their speed and power of fighting would enable them to precede or support the Cavalry, according to the ground; or, by making wide turning movements, to intercept the enemy's retreat, while the Cavalry attack his flanks and rear.

Frontier Warfare. — They would be of great value to Cavalry in warfare on, and across, the Indian frontier; in helping the placing and withdrawing of piquets, thus facilitating the passage of defiles; and in covering and supporting attacks, retirements, etc.

Mechanical "Cross-Country" Transport for Cavalry.

The more complicated war becomes, the more equipment has to be carried, and with Cavalry the more weight this puts on the horse. This weight has reached a point which must restrict the radius of effective action of a Cavalry force. In modern conditions, when long distances have to be covered rapidly, the horses are quickly worn out, and a rest is necessary before the Cavalry is again able to take the field effectively. Priceless opportunities for Cavalry action may thus be lost, as when, during the German retreat from the Marne in 1914, Sordet's Cavalry corps was worn out and ineffective owing to its previous exertions.

"Cross country" mechanical transport would seem to be the answer to this problem. it would increase the radius of effective action of Cavalry, and also its staying power. This necessity for mobile transport for Cavalry is especially great now that the firepower that Cavalry possesses not only means extra weight of ammunition to be carried, but also that the opportunities for the useful employment of Cavalry will probably be far more frequent. Lorries of this kind, which could keep up with Cavalry over open country, could also be used to

carry Infantry attached to Cavalry.

Summary

Light tanks, armoured cars and mechanical transport vehicles, which can accompany Cavalry over any ordinary open country, have now become, mechanically, an accomplished fact, though the development of this type of vehicle is still in its infancy.

It is difficult to imagine any Cavalry operation that would not be greatly assisted by the co-operation of "cross-country" armoured cars.

For this co-operation to be efficient the armoured cars must be an integral part of Cavalry formations, in the same way that Horse Artillery batteries are, so that thorough mutual understanding becomes a matter of routine by continual use and training together.

The French have realised that Cavalry without efficient armoured cars cannot pull their proper weight in modern warfare; but, as their smallest organised Cavalry formation of all arms is the Division légère, the units of which are necessarily scattered in peace time, they have not the same opportunities for close co-operative training that we should have if armoured cars formed part of our Cavalry brigades.

Now that our Cavalry has been so much cut down, it is more essential than ever that what remains should be very efficiently equipped.

If a start were made by equipping a selected Cavalry brigade with armoured cars taken from existing armoured car units, and converted to half-track, modifications could be worked out, experience gained, so that Cavalry armoured cars may be given the place that they deserve throughout Cavalry Training, Part II., now that the majority of the limitations mentioned in Chapter 11, Section 78, para. 8, will no longer exist.

Scrap of conversation from a bachelor club. "Has Jones given up sport since he got married? One never sees him nowadays." "Oh, no, he still keeps his hand in at home. As I passed yesterday he was sifting cinders through his tennis racket."

"I'm awfully sorry, my dear," said Jones, apologising for his lengthy stay at the club, "but as a matter of fact I've been to a Board meeting." "Yes," replied his wife grimly. "I've no doubt they were."

Popular Pastime.

It's extraordinary how any popular fad monopolizes the recreational hours of, normally, sane-minded persons. Take the present cross-word craze, for instance. "Everybody's doing it," as a popular lyric of a few years ago hath it. In fact, people have gone "nuts" over these puzzles. Lovers of classical English would not like the manner in which the word "nuts" is used in the preceeding sentence. But, personally, I rather like these trite expressions; they get right down into the kernel of the subject, as it were.

Is the present "puzzle craze" of any benefit to mankind in general. The answer is just a matter of opinion, I suppose. Some have lit in the affirmative and some in the negative. It depends purely on one's viewpoint. If one were waiting to use a paper which had been pounced upon by a member of the genus "cross word bug" in the gratification of his wordly designs, I presume one would be quite justified in considering these puzzles the work of the devil; but if, on the other hand, one were experiencing a temporary period of peace through the bane of one's existence, the inevitable bore, being engaged in the prevalent pastime, one would be inclined to think that cross-word puzzles were not so bad after all.

But no matter how unfavourably we view the present "fad," I feel sure that all will join in saying that it is not so deserving of censure as, what I shall call, the "pun craze" which was very epidemic a few years ago. I always think that Dr. Johnson was very correct in his estimation of the criminal tendencies of the "pun-maker." I can well remember picking out that saying of the eminent Lexicographer's and pocketing, or should I say pigeon-holing, it in memory for future use. Never tiring of using it when occasion offered, I acquired a certain amount of unpopularity among those gentlemen who delighted in massacring the "King's English." This did not deter me, however, from carrying on my self-instituted campaign against those people who thought the harmonizing of sounds in the most ridiculous manner the acme of wit.

Perhaps the most atrocious pun it has ever been my misfortune to hear was that uttered by a gentleman who had been spending a vacation in the Mediterranean. On being asked what sort of a time he'd had, he replied, "The voy-

age was jolly, but it might have been much better if the Lord had not 'made it a rainy 'un'." This retort is almost sacrilegious in its idiocy, but at that time it was considered quite humorous. Thank Goodness, this sort of thing is almost a thing of the past. I say 'almost' because there are a few individuals who still indulge in this practise of a decadent age. Happily they are in a very small minority. A short while ago I was exercising a horse that was afflicted with an ailment to one of its hocks, and was stopped by one of these case-hardened imbeciles. Warned by the unholy gleam in his eye, I could see he was bent on perpetrating one of his base witticisms at my expense. So I steeled myself accordingly. Having inquired what was wrong with the animal I was "trying to ride," he remarked, "I can well believe it, and it also gives me a 'thorough-pain' to see you ride it," turned, and walked away, chuckling malevolently. What could I do? Absolutely nothing. I turned my horse's hindquarters on him, hoping the brute would have enough sense to try to kick his brains out; but afterwards I thought how foolish this was, as it would be impossible to deprive him of something he was already deficient of. And so he was left to wander away and probably tell his cronies how smart and clever he was.

I really think it's part of everyone's duty to try to eradicate this "pun-making" pest. How can it be carried out? Why, quite easily. One can nearly always tell when another is going to "pun." All puns are usually prearranged and held in check until the most auspicious moment for using them arrives. The "pun-maker" prowls on general conversation, awaiting his chance. When this chance arrives he will generally ask for a repetition of the preceding sentence. The first part of the cure is: "Don't repeat; but should you inadvertently commit yourself he will 'spring it,' and having done so, will 'sit up' with a self-satisfied smirk on his countenance, in a manner strangely reminiscent of a dog that has just laid a big rat at his master's feet. Of course, he will expect to be 'patted,' but don't do it. And that is the second part of the cure. Continue your conversation with a bland inscrutable expression on your face. This will act on the "pun-maker" like a douche of cold water, and will, in time, compel him to take his wares elsewhere, because the "pun-maker" craves adulation, and when this is not forthcoming he is forced to seek "fresh fields and pastures anew."

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"The Rain Gauge."

(With the permission of 'Punch')

Mr. Charles Shepton to the Edi-
tor of "The Mendip Advertiser."

Dear Sir:—I observe that in
your excellent paper you publish
week by week particulars of the
daily rainfall at various record-
ing stations in this country. I have
lately set up a rain-gauge in my
garden here in this village, and if
you care to add my records to your
weekly statistics I shall be very
pleased to forward them.

I notice, somewhat to my sur-
prise, that the recorders in this
neighborhood appear to be either
noblemen or gentlemen of high so-
cial position. Although I had not
previously regarded a rain-gauge
as a patent of gentility I may say
that the Sheptons can hold their
own in any company, and that my
father once did a cycling tour with
the younger son of a baronet. This
was, of course, many years ago,
when both cycling and baronets
were fashionable.

Yours very truly,

Charles Shepton.

The Editor of "The Mendip
Advertiser" to Mr. C. Shepton.

Dear Sir:—I shall be very glad
to add your rainfall records to our
weekly list. Please see that they
reach me first post Thursday with-
out fail.

I am sorry that pressure on our
space will not permit us to publish
your father's cycling reminis-
cences.

Yours truly,

J. H., for Editor.

Sir Timothy Doulting, Bart., to
Mr. C. Shepton.

Sir:—As the senior rainfall re-
corder in this district since the
death of my dear old friend, Lord
Dinder, I think it necessary to call
your attention to the figure 3.57
inches which you show for Mon-
day last, and to ask for an explan-
ation. As no one else in the neigh-
bourhood recorded more than .62
inches on that day it is clear that
there is some mistake.

Yours faithfully,

Timothy Doulting.

Mr. Charles Shepton to Sir Tim-
othy Doulting:

Sir:—In reply to your letter, I
think you are undoubtedly right
to question the figure 3.57 inches
which I gave for Monday last. I
have some reason to believe that
while I was measuring the fall, in
pouring rain, a good deal of water
got into the instrument from the

brim of my hat. At any rate, I
will in future wear a cap.

Yours faithfully,

Charles, Shepton.

Mr. Charles Shepton to the Edi-
tor of "The Mendip Advertiser."

Dear Sir:—I enclose my figures
for the week ending yesterday.
Will you kindly note the asterisk
against "Tuesday, 17 inches," and
see that a foot-note is added in the
following terms: "This figure is
unreliable and should not be ac-
cepted without reserve."

Yours very truly,

Charles Shepton.

The Editor of "The Mendip Ad-
vertiser" to Mr. Charles Shepton:

Dear Sir:—I have duly included
your figures, but regret that ow-
ing to pressure on our space it was
found necessary to hold over the
footnotes for subsequent issue.

Yours truly,

J. H., for Editor.

Sir Timothy Doulting, Bart., to
Mr. C. Shepton.

Sir:—A week ago I had occasion
to question the accuracy of your
rainfall records, and I much re-
gretted the spirit of levity which
you introduced into your reply.

I now observe with astonishment
that for Tuesday last you show a
figure of no less than 17 inches.
This is simply preposterous. Why,
my dear Sir, I doubt whether Noah
ever came within sight of it. My
dear old friend, Lord Dinder, told
me some weeks before his death
that he once recorded 9.95 inches,
but, as his memory was failing at
the time, I could not regard the
figure as accurate. I have had
experience with cloud-bursts both
here and in India, but I have
never known a greater precipita-
tion than 9.27 inches, which I once
registered at Poonjabwallah in
1893. This will convince you that
your figure of 17 inches is ridic-
ulous, and I hope to hear from
you that it is merely a printer's
error and not your own faulty
reading of the instrument.

Yours faithfully,

Timothy Doulting.

Mr. C. Shepton to Sir Timothy
Doulting:

Dear Sir:—I am obliged to you
for your letter, and I have now
ascertained that my reading of 17
inches was due to the carelessness
of my gardener, who admits that
in passing the instrument last Mon-
day with the watering can, he
"spilt quite a drop (into the
durned thing and didn't think no
more about it."

I have warned him that if he
keeps on doing that sort of thing
the whole countryside will be

flooded. I do not think it will happen again.

Yours faithfully,
Charles Shepton.

Sir Timothy Douling, Bart., to
Mr. C. Shepton:

Sir:—In view of the tone of your last letter, I now write to say that if there should be any further irregularities in your returns I shall be compelled to warn the Secretary of the British Rainfall Association that no reliance should be placed on any figures your instrument may record. I shall greatly regret being compelled to take this very serious step, but cannot allow the unseemly conduct of a newcomer to imperil the reputation for careful and scientific recording which this neighbourhood has always enjoyed.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Timothy Douling.

Mr. C. Shepton to Mr. Farrington-Gurney:

Dear Sir:—I observe from "The Advertiser" that you keep a rain-gauge, and I wonder if you would mind telling me the amount you recorded for the twenty-four hours ending 9 a.m. this morning. My instrument recorded either .24 inches or 4.2 inches, but I cannot remember which, and I am particularly anxious to return an accurate figure. It occurs to me that as you are only a few miles away the amount you have recorded would tell me at once which of my two readings is correct.

Yours very truly,
Charles Shepton.

Mr. W. Farrington-Gurney to
Mr. C. Shepton:

Mr. Farrington-Gurney presents his compliments to Mr. Shepton, and begs to inform him that the amount of rainfall he recorded on the date in question was .33 inches.

Mr. Charles Shepton to Mr. Frank Shepton, of "The Cedars," Torquay.

My dear Frank:—Why don't you keep a rain-gauge? It needs only open ground and an elementary knowledge of decimals, and you will find that the publication of your returns will bring you into touch with some very decent people in your neighbourhood. If you think of it let me know, as I have one I don't want. It records anything up to seventeen inches.

Your affectionate brother,
Charles.

My War Diary.

Being the daily jottings from the diary of an Officer of the Regiment from 1914 to 1919.

Friday, Sept. 25th, 1914.

Paraded at 4.30 a.m. and left Valcartier Camp for Quebec at 10 a.m. Arrived there at 3.30 p.m., and embarked on S.S. "Laurentic" with the 1st Battalion of the 1st Infantry Brigade and some of the C.A.M.C. Very fine ship and very good accommodation for both officers and men. The horses are on the "Lacona," and Major McMillan is in charge of them. Had dinner at the Chateau Frontenac and went on board again at 9.30 p.m. Am sharing a cabin with Sherwood.

Saturday, Sept. 26th.

Had no drill in the morning. Visited the men's cabins and made out list of names and allotments. Had lunch on board and went on shore at 3 p.m. Did some shopping and bought some kiki shirts. Took five o'clock tender to ship. All shore leave stopped as we leave Quebec tonight for Gaspé Basin, where we are to assemble.

Sunday, Sept. 27th.

Church parade at 9.30 a.m., in 1st Class Saloon. Had a very good sermon by a R. C. priest. Cold, raw day and stayed in all morning. Played cards in the afternoon. We are down opposite Father Point today. Very cold.

Monday, Sept. 28th.

Arrived at the narrows between Gaspé and Anticosti. Still very cold. Mountains with snow plainly visible. Played bridge all afternoon till 3.30, when we had a lecture on Cavalry Definitions and Signals. Played Poker in the evening. Lost eighty cents.

Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

Had breakfast at nine. Had game of shuffle board. Much warmer weather. Gave troop a lecture on previous day's work. We are in Gaspé Basin with four cruisers, waiting for the other transports to arrive. Had a rubber of bridge after lunch and had a lecture on Horse Management at 3.30. Had a game of shuffle board and fenced till six. Played poker in the evening and won \$9.00. Was in bed by midnight.

Wednesday, Sept. 30th.

Had Squadron Parade at 6.30

a.m. and did physical drill. Lectured troops on "Care of Horses" and "Fitting of Saddlery" at ten. Played shuffle board after lunch. Young and I beat Bowie and McCarthy. Played stud poker and won \$20.00 at tea time, but lost \$15.65 at straight poker after dinner. Still no news of transports. Clocks put on one hour at midnight.

Thursday, October 1st.

Went to lecture the troop on Troop Drill and then did a half hour's P.T. Had lecture on "Field Map Reading" by Capt. Morrison. Had parade at 2.30, which lasted an hour. Had a lecture on "Reconnaissance" by Major Elmsley. Had another game of "Stud" and won same amount, \$20.00. After dinner had a lecture on Squadron Drill from Major Young. There are now eighteen transports here. Report that the German Right Wing had been broken. Played poker and lost \$13.00.

Friday, October 2nd.

Gymnastic Instruction to Troop at 10.45. Was Regimental Orderly Officer. Had signalling lesson at 2 p.m. Had a lecture on "Scouting" by Gilman. Rumour re Von Kluck's Army confirmed. Report that we sail in the morning. Won \$11.00 at poker.

Saturday, October 3rd.

Lecture to men in morning on "Scouting." Had usual drills and parades. The transports all moved out to sea at 3.30 p.m. bound for England. There are twenty-eight ships and three cruisers. Got some mail off over the side to a launch party which ought to be posted at once. Very fine sight to see the lines of ships. Concert at night, and it was a very good performance. Wrote lectures on "Scouting" for the Troop.

Sunday, October 4th.

Got up at 9 a.m., and had church service at 10 a.m. in 2nd class saloon. Very good sermon. Slight roll to the ship this morning. Lovely warm day. Played deck tennis and shuffle board. Had a game of deck cricket against a team from the C.A.M.C. and beat them easily. Elmsley made 32 runs. We are off the coast of Newfoundland.

Monday, October 5th.

Lectures nearly all day. Very cold and slight swell. Picked up

Imperial Theatre St. Johns

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 19th, 20th, and 21st, Douglas Fairbanks in "The Thief of Bagdad."

Friday, May 22nd, "The Chorus Lady," all star cast.

Saturday May 23rd, "The Beautiful Sinner," with Eva Novak.

Sunday, Monday, May 24th and 25th, Betty Compson in "The Garden of Winds."

Tuesday and Wednesday, May 26th and 27th, Eleanor Boardman, John Gilbert and Aileen Pringle in "The Wife of the Centaur."

Thursday and Friday, May 28th and 29th, "It is the Law."

Saturday, May 30th, "Fast Company."

Sunday and Monday, May 31st and June 1st, Thomas Meighan in "Coming Through."

Tuesday, June 2nd, "The Price She Paid."

Wednesday, June 3rd, Elks' Night. Pictures and vaudeville.

Coming June 16th, 17th and 18th, D. W. Griffith's "Birth of A Nation."

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a cruiser called "Gloria," which is a 1st Class Battle Cruiser. "Tunisian" always having trouble with her steering gear. "Royal George" dropped a man overboard. Was the Officer of the day. Had reconnaissance scheme with a map to do for Major Elmsley. Was tattooed by a sailor with a "Spring Bok." Was not very painful but took a long time.

Tuesday, Oct. 6th.

Slight sea. Side wide, cold and foggy. Lecture by Capt. Morrison on Military Law. Finished scheme for Elmsley. Played shuffle board and cricket against C.A.M.C. and won both our matches. Played poker and lost \$17.00.

Wednesday, Oct. 7th.

Heavy swell all day long. Most of my troop were on duty. Had our scheme gone over by Major Elmsley. Had a cricket tournament, "A" Sqn. vs. Staff, "B" vs. "C." Winners play off. Very interesting games. The Staff won from "A." We won from "C" and beat the Staff in the final match, 24-6. Our convoy captured two ships, one a Dutch coal ship, but later released them.

Played poker after dinner. Very unusual game, with fours and straight flushes quite frequent. Lost \$4.30.

Thursday, Oct. 8th.

Heavy swell continues. We were sent out on the flank of the convoy. Played cricket and won two matches. No news of much importance. Got up a pool on day's run which was won by Gilman. Played poker and lost \$30.00.

Friday, Oct. 9th.

Very foggy but warm. Had still a heavy roll. Gilman won the pool again, the run being 234 miles. We ought to land on Thursday or Friday next. Played shuffleboard in match and won ten dollars. Gave the scouts a lecture on Map Reading. Played poker in the evening and won \$56.25.

Saturday, Oct. 10th.

Usual lectures and P.T. We were given a rear guard reconnaissance scheme by Major Elmsley. Much warmer weather. We picked up the "Princess Royal", super dreadnought class, which makes seven war ships in our escort. We

"A" Squadron Notes.

On Saturday evening, May 9th, the members of the Station Sergeants Mess were at home, the guest of the evening being Sergeant "Steve" O'Donnell, who has accepted his discharge after 21 years service with the R.C.A.M.C.

Rising to present Sgt. O'Donnell with a small token as a slight mark of the esteem in which he has always been held by the members of the Mess, Sgt.-Major Smith, in a

beat the Staff at cricket by two runs. Played usual game of poker and won \$1.20.

Sunday, Oct. 11th.

Was Regimental Orderly Officer. Was up at 6.15 and finished map for Elmsley. Played tennis and shuffleboard. We now expect to be in on Wednesday. Played poker and won \$15.55.

Monday, Oct. 12th

Lectures and drill. Still very warm with smooth sea. Passed an Atlantic liner bound for New York. Had lecture on "Advanced Guards" by Major Young. Poker in evening, and lost \$10.00.

graceful and witty manner, expressed the general regret of the Mess at the departure of a valued comrade.

Replying, Sergeant O'Donnell voiced his thanks to all members for their friendly sentiments, and expressed great sorrow at leaving, but hoped to keep in touch with all his friends in St. Johns by frequent visits.

An impromptu concert was then organized and terminated at midnight after a most enjoyable evening.

The junior N.C.O's and men held their usual monthly dance on Wednesday, April 22nd. A large number were present and thoroughly enjoyed the evening's entertainment.

The recent additions to our orchestra lived up to expectations. We are now the happy possessors of an orchestra that can play in any company.

Transferred.—We are pleased to welcome Sergeant Henderson, who has come to us from our sister Squadron.

Mr. "Spud" Murray, who formerly served with the regiment, visited St. Johns recently.

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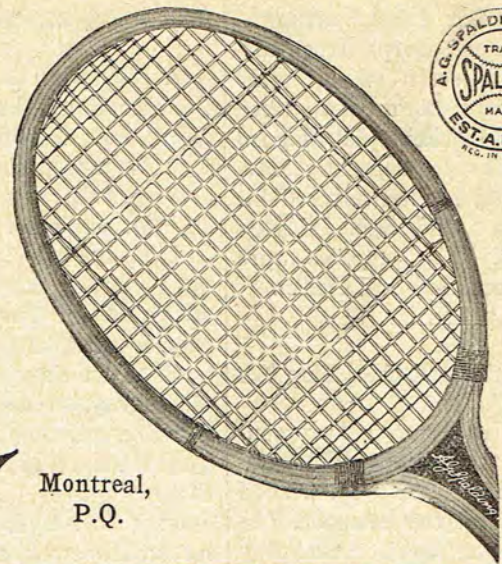
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Sports.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING SEASON.

With the advent of warmer weather sporting activities will commence in earnest. We say "with the advent" because to date the weather man has certainly not been very kind and our embryo athletes have been champing at the bit. Recreational Training has proved an immense benefit to the squadron and results will show in the Sports to be held on May 25th. It is surprising how the standard has improved, and by the time the Camps are here we should be able to put a very good track team in the field. There is nothing like competition to arouse interest, and the enthusiasm and excitement aroused each Wednesday afternoon, when the troop relay takes place, shows that the "will to win" spirit is thriving in the squadron.

The prospects for the coming season are bright and we should be able to hold our own with "B" Squadron, should we meet them at Niagara-on-the-Lake. There is very promising baseball material in the squadron, and if we can develop a couple of pitchers from among the material at hand we should do very well in the Twilight League, should it flourish again this year. We have Gilmour, Dowdell, Stanyard, Green, Desnoyer, Connelly and Major Nordheimer, of last year's team, and like'y-looking players in Beaulieu, Stanyar, Brennan and Hopewell. The R.C.R. number some experienced ball players among them, so we have no reason to be downhearted as to our prospects of success.

Cricket is now in full swing, and a team is going to Montreal on Saturday, May 16th, to play

Westmount on the latter's ground. It is too early to predict the result but from the showing in the practices we should give a good account of ourselves. The Rev. Mr. Jones has been an enthusiastic attendant and will prove a tower of strength to our side.

The soccer enthusiasts have not had much opportunity to show their wares to date, but we have very promising material, and with a little practice should have a good team. We are affiliated with the P.Q.F.A. and hope to bring some of their best teams to St. Johns during the season.

The weather has been too cold for our masculine "Annette Kellermans" to show themselves, but from reports there is every reason to expect this year's aquatic sports to provide keen and high-class competition.

Taking it all round, "A" Squadron is sure to put up a good show in whatever branch of sport they compete in, and our competitors had better not treat us too lightly or they will get an unpleasant surprise.

Montreal Hunt Open Air Horse Show.

The Open Air Horse Show held on the grounds of the Montreal Hunt Club on Friday and Saturday, May 8th and 9th, proved the horse still maintains its popularity among those who realize its many advantages over its mechanical rival.

The keenness with which each event was followed by the large and fashionable crowd showed that it was largely composed of "horse lovers." Some very fine horses were among the numerous entries, and the judges, Messrs. Hartland McDougall and A. E. Ogilvie had a hard time to decide the winners. Miss Viau showed some splendid specimens of horse

flesh in "Stonewall," "Duhallow," and "Mickey," while Mr. Ward Pitfield's "Aircraft," winner of the Qualified Hunter Class, and Misses Ruth and Anna Cowans' "Rothsanda," winner of the Lightweight Hunters Class, deserve special mention.

Major Nordheimer and Lieut. Hammond were the exhibitors from the Cavalry Barracks, and managed to capture one first, three second and a third. Lieut. Hammond, on "Mickey," won the Officers' Charger Class and a beautiful cup, with Major Nordheimer second. Major Nordheimer on "Polly" had a clean performance in the Lightweight Hunter Class, but when it came to conformation "Polly" was not considered. "Mickey," ridden by Major Nordheimer, made a good performance in the Middleweight Hunters Class, and was one of those called in to be judged for conformation, but again class told.

In the Pairs of Jumpers Class, Major Nordheimer and Lieut. Hammond, on "Polly" and "Billy," were awarded second to Miss Viau's pair, and secured a handsome cup. In the final event of the Show, the Open Jumping, Major Nordheimer, on "Polly," took second prize, though good performances were made by Lieut. Hammond on "Billy," and Major Nordheimer on "Mickey."

Taking it as a whole, we have no reason to feel ashamed of our showing, especially considering the class of horse we had to compete against. Our horses went in by road to Blue Bonnets, from which place they had to be ridden to the Club Grounds daily. That they arrived in such good condition is no small measure due to the care given them by Sgt. Sheehy, Corp. Green and Tpr. Clark, who were in charge.

In conclusion, we wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Horse Show Committee and the

Directors of the Montreal Hunt for their assistance and courtesy to our exhibitors, and to Major Neilson and Major Knox, for their loan of a truck to convey our forage.

Boxing

Bobby Leithem, who beat Tpr. Ellis in the 112 lb. Class in the Provincial Tournament recently, subsequently won the Dominion Championship at Winnipeg, and was selected to represent Canada in the Pan-American Tournament held recently in Boston. According to press reports, he was the victim of a poor decision and should have won his first bout against an Argentine fighter.

Garrison Soft-ball League

The Garrison Soft Ball League is in full swing and has proved a boon to those athletes who were chafing at their enforced inaction. A team from each troop and one from the R.C.R. form the league, and the schedule calls for four games with each team. So far the games have all been very evenly contested, and the race promises to be a close one. The games are played on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.45 p.m. on the two first mentioned days, and at 2.15 on the latter.

2nd Troop vs. 3rd Troop, May 5th

This was the opening game of the league and was keenly contested throughout. After gaining a good lead in the first few frames, the Third Troop let up and were soon overhauled and passed by their opponents, who took advantage of every slip and plied the willow lustily. The day was cold and a raw wind did not add to the comfort of the pitchers, who frequently lost control. The Third Troop finally managed to win out

by 15-13, after a hard struggle. For the winners, Corp. Green distinguished himself with some sparkling plays at second base, and the whole infield played good ball. For the losers, Corp. McKerral showed he had not lost his batting eye, and Sgt. Langley pitched well. The umpires were Corp. Stanyard and Sgt. Godin.

1st Troop vs. The R.C.R., May 7th

This game was more closely contested than the score would indicate, and the 1st Troop threatened to break loose at any moment. The winners showed more team play and fielded their positions better, while Capt. Home showed some nice pitching. Corporal Stanyard held the R.C.R. scoreless after the third innings, but the damage was done, and the effective pitching of Capt. Home, coupled with some poor base running, was too big a handicap to overcome, and the R.C.R. finished on the long end of an 11-5 score.

2nd Troop vs. 1st Troop, May 9th

The 2nd Troop defeated the 1st Troop in the third game of the league in a very close game, by a score of 4-0. Only two safe hits were made during the whole game and the pitchers, Langley and Stanyard were always masters of the situation. Langley in particular pitched very effective ball, as only one man reached third base. The 2nd Troop made their runs by hitting opportunely and by taking advantage of their opponents' errors. The game was played in very fast time and proved most interesting to the end.

3rd Troop vs. The R.C.R., May 19.

The league leaders met for the first time on Tuesday, May 19th, and a very close and exciting game took place. Both pitchers were in good form and hits were scarce as hens' teeth. The R.C.R. took the lead in the first innings by scoring two runs after two men were out and increased their margin by one in the next innings. The 3rd Troop got one run in the third innings and increased it to five in the sixth, but with one man on second and two out in the last half of the seventh, Capt. Home tightened up, and the game ended 7-5 for the R.C.R. For the winners, Home pitched airtight ball and was ably backed by his whole team. For the losers Sheehy and Green pulled off splendid catches in the outfield, but the infield was a bit shaky.

3rd. Troop vs. 1st. Troop' May 14

A cold wind blowing across the field, made weather conditions anything but desirable for Baseball. The 1st Troop started off well by scoring two runs in the first inning but were not able to hold the 3rd Troop, who were out for revenge after their defeat by the R. C. R. on Tuesday. A large crowd watched the game and the S. S. M. was much in evidence with his kindly advice to the pitchers. For the winners Bilton shone behind the bat and Lafaille, a former Singer player, made some nice catches in left field. For the losers, Hopewell, at third base, was the star.

The R.C.R. vs. 2nd Troop.

"D" Company, The R.C.R., maintained their place at the top of the league on Saturday, May 16th, by defeating the 2nd Troop 6-2. Home runs by Captain Home and Sergeants Godin and Sarazen featured in their win, and Gilmour was very unlucky that these, in two instances, came with men on bases. Sgt. Langley, 2nd Troop, at second base, allowed the ball to go through his legs on Capt. Home's clout, and poor relay throwing enabled the latter to dint the plate ahead of the throw.

The standing of the teams on completion of the first round is as under:

	Won	Lost
"D" Co., The R.C.R.	3	0
3rd Troop	2	1
2nd Troop	1	2
1st Troop	0	3

CRICKET

Westmount vs. Garrison

At Royal Avenue Grounds, Montreal, the Westmount eleven defeated The Garrison in the opening game of the season.

Westmount batted first, the highest scorers being Adams, 43; Cope, 26, and Morrison, 49. With eight wickets down, Westmount declared, with a total of 201.

The Garrison inning opened up very badly, the first three wickets being down for 15 runs, but then Major Nordheimer stepped in and stopped the breach with a cleanly played 39, being eventually out to a very lucky catch. Lack of practice contributed to the downfall of the Garrison, but this ought to be eliminated by June 20th, when a return game will be played at St. Johns.

Summary:

Westmount A.A.A.

Adams, b English	43
Cope, b Beetham	26
Morrison, c English, b Ellis	49
Blackman, c and b Russell	7
Hoyes, b Beetham	23
Barclay, c Ellis, b Russell	1
Muir, c and b Ellis	0
Woolstenholme, not out	14
Rees, not out	10
Gerdy, did not bat	0
Murray, did not bat	0
Extras	28
Total	201

Garrison

Rev. Mr. Jones, b Barclay	0
Capt. Drury, b Hoyes	3
Tpr. Beetham, c and b Hoyes	7
S/Sgt. Musk, b Barclay	12
Major Nordheimer, c Rodgers	
b Barclay	39
English, c Morrison,	
b Barclay	4
Mr. Ellis, b Adams	5
Sgt. Sheehy, c Gerdy,	
b Adams	9
Tpr. Rowe, c Blackman,	
b Adams	2
Tpr. Dawkes, MM., not out	5
Tpr. Hannah, c Woolstenholme	
b Adams	1
Tpr. Russell, c Cope,	
b Barclay	0
Extras	4
Total	91

ORCHESTRA NOTES

The Barrack Orchestra has had a very successful month and is on the way to a very busy season. Engagements were filled at the Men's Mess, the Market Hall and the Officers Mess. The Ladies' Guild of Iberville engaged them for a dance on May 15th and each engagement brings more compliments about the music. Tpr. White has put lots of "pep" into the orchestra and plays the clarionette and saxophone alternately. Mrs. Swarbrick is to be congratulated on the orchestrations which show that much time has been devoted to hard practice. We hope that if we go to Niagara-on-the-Lake, our orchestra will continue to feature their "peppy jazz" in spite of having to train on 4.4.

Sweet young thing to bank manager: "Oh, I want another cheque book, please. I have lost the one you gave me yesterday; but it's quite all right, nobody else can use it, because I've signed my name to all the cheques."

Correspondence.

St. Johns, Que.
May 5th, 1925

Capt. Drury,
Garrison Hockey Team.

Dear Sir:—

On behalf of the Singer Employees Social Club, I wish to express our thanks and appreciation for gift of photo of your team. We are having same framed and intend to hang it on our walls in club rooms.

Again thanking you, and congratulating you on your success,

I am,

Yours truly,

George W. Ellis,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, April 24th, 1925.

Trooper T. Duff, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Stanley Barracks, City.

Dear Trooper Duff:—

The success of any business undertaken depends almost entirely upon the publicity which it receives. The success of the recent Tag Day in aid of the Toronto Humane Society is due in no small measure to the wonderful publicity which was given to us on this occasion. Your assistance to us by helping to provide the necessary signs for use in connection with some of the stunts which we put on was no small factor in our success.

On behalf of the Tag Day Executive of the Toronto Humane Society, I want to tender to you our very sincere thanks for your assistance on this occasion.

Yours faithfully,

H. C. Schofield,
Chairman, Tag Day Committee.

To the Editor of "The Goat."
Sir:

On the 14th inst. we are led to believe that after the C.O.'s Parade, Tpr. Manning was retained for further practice at sword drill. We are also led to believe, on good authority, that on the night of the 14th inst. the Officers of "A" Squadron had stewed prunes and custard for supper.

Now, as stewed prunes are a delicacy much relished by Cavalry Officers (but not OURS), we are wondering if the two above mentioned incidents taking place on the same day are merely a coincidence, or whether it was a case of "Vengeance is mine" saith the cook.

En Avant, Les Enfants Perdus.

A TALE OF THE HILLS IN INDIA.

"Peace in the utmost border, and strength on a road untold, These are dealt or diminished at the secret will of God."

I.

Hamid Gul, Shabi Khel, of the village of Shalazan in the country of the Unruly ones maketh complaint to his cousin Mirdad:—

"Ah! Mirdad, and hast thou come to hear the news? Thou art well, I trust; better, doubtless than thou seest me. Give me thy hand and help me outward a bit, and let us sit under the shade of yonder tree—so—this left shoulder of mine is battered to pieces with that cursed bullet, and nevermore shall I raise a rifle to fire again. May Hell's tortures seize the lambardar of Pahar Khel,* the double-dyed villain that he is. Some day, perhaps, thou, my cousin, may have him at the end of thy knife, and stick him, pig that he is, in remembrance of me. He, the cursed swine, it was who played the traitor, and may the ghosts of Kamil and Muhammad and all those death he caused haunt him forever.

"Eh, but 'twas a fine game, and fail though we did, yet have we gained merit from it. Thou hast perhaps heard the going of it? No. Well, needs be that I should relate it from the start then.

"'Twas almost a moon ago that word was brought to Kamil that at Laki village in the Bannu district, scant watch and ward was kept on the Treasury, and that, with the two police sentries overpowered, a rich haul of some five or six thousand rupees would come into the hands of those bold enough to risk a dash for a night into the British lands; some force to be sure was needed, and that, as thou knowest, is never lacking amongst us. For four kos we could move without a fear in the Batanni country, and an offer of one thousand rupees of the loot would gain us guides at night from amongst them for us onwards, seven kos, by the Gambila nullah, till we reached the Government road within two kos and striking distance of Laki. "'Twould be a heavy march, however, and we should need rest and food, and some spot near by to lie up during the day, for indeed the Government road is of a surety somewhat public for a band of such as us. Therefore, needs must that we head for some adjoining village. Sherbaz had knowledge of

the neighbourhood and spoke of the hamlet of Pahar Khel, a small cluster of huts with a mosque played betwixt, whose lambardar had got into some trouble at a former date. 'Twas within a kos of Laki, the folk would have gone to attend the week-day fair there, hence it would be quiet and well away from the road, with good approach from the Gambila nullah, and what better place to spend a day in than a mosque!

"In short, after many talkings this plan seemed to be good, and our men were picked—alas, that so many have found their day, Allah rest their souls, but one must take the evil with the good, my brother.

"So it came to pass that thirty of us—a goodly pick—started the day before the Sabbath and reached the Batanni limits at daybreak; here we halted for food and drink, and at the setting of the sun, with two guides from the Batannis to lead us, began our stealthy march down the Gambila—a hot moist night with a rain drop here and there—and a drink now and then from the stream was pleasant.

"Silently we strode along, wits alive, and at cock-crow were crossing under the big bridge on the Government road, and in another hour a tour appointed goal, the Pahar Khel hamlet. Straight we made for the mosque, and there the most of us laid down, whilst a few prowled around to spy out the land. To understand what happened after, thou must know that the mosque was planted almost in the centre of the score or so mud houses which were in the hamlet. To be sure, on two sides it was fairly open, but on the other two the huts were almost cheek by jowl with it. Flat roofs, of course, all had, and the mosque itself a single large-sized room with one door. Beyond lay low mud walls, and again beyond, on the side toward our coming from the Gambila nullah, some slight scattering of crops, knee high, which showed from the door. Here and there were kikar trees, but few and far between.

"Anon our party returned, bringing with them the headman—may God curse him—chattering like a monkey for very fear and willing for the same reason to give us his all. Aye—he would prepare the sheep for us—much he regretted that the village folk had gone to Laki to the fair, and, alas, there were but few to cook, and little to give us welcome with, but we were welcome to all—aye, gladly welcome; and right glad was he to see us. At this we could not contain

* Pahar Khel, on the borders of Afghanistan in the N.W. Province of India.

ourselves, and with much laughter bade him bring sheep quickly and water, and glad to have put us in good humour he hurried off with two of us to help him.

"Thirsty and hungry indeed we were, and needed no relish to the goodly fat-tailed sheep which our men had chosen for us, and which, ere long, were cooked and made ready and down our throats with a god broaching of water. Meanwhile that crafty fox moved among us, picking a delicacy for one, grieving for the lack of one thing and another, and suddenly said he knew the very thing to top up the meal, a bagful of sugar sweets from Laki to be sure—his brother should go forthwith and be back in little time. Hard and slow had he pondered, and now a way had come to him.

"But we heeded him little, gorged and tired as we were, and he slipped forth to give his orders. A cunning plan he had weaved—curse him—for not content with one thing, one has since hold me that, but for the mercy of God, we had been as good as dead men within a short space had his plan been fulfilled. For look you, my brother, this disgrace to his faith had contrived in two ways in which to deal with us. First, he bade his brother go with all speed to Laki, and there see the Hindu babu who understood the way of sending messages on the wire; and that he did, but the Hindu, though learned in his business, knew little of the English speech—for that must they speak with on the wires—and he sent quickly to the office in Bannu, saying, 'Thirty-two Mahsuds in prison in mosque; send armies'—aye, armies, such indeed is the fear of us upon them all. And, secondly, he directed him—vile devil that he was—to go to the daktar babu to obtain poison to place in the sweets which he should buy and of which we should after eat. But, in this part of the plan, praise be to the Prophet, he was not successful, for although the poison was given unto him, it was such only as can be used by being placed in the veins with a needle, and so, although we did indeed eat the sweets with relish when they arrived, no word did I hear of discomfort from the eating. It may have been that it helped us to become overtaken with sleep as the day advanced, but indeed our long march would have done as much.

"By this, the morning meal had passed, and content with our undertaking till then and our food, and tired as we were, we determined on passing the day in sleep in the mosque, and then sallying forth in darkness for our attack on Laki.

"Here, indeed, did we act like fools, for albeit we were for placing sentries to watch, yet did the lambardar deceive us with guile, saying that such was not necessary—were we not all tired and requiring rest for our undertaking—had not the mosque but the one door, and he the key—who would disturb us, and who was to know that we were in the hamlet if the mosque door were shut upon us, and he to open it later?

"Of a truth, why should we not have trusted him—Muhammadan as he was, and a criminal to boot, with all to gain by aiding us, and little to hope for by betraying us—so, with a sigh of relief from Afzal who turn it was to have kept guard, we lay ourselves down and were shortly asleep.

II.

"As I judged it by the sun's rays which came through on to the floor through the chinks in the door, it must have been between the second and third hours of prayer that suddenly I woke with a start—whisperings round me—whisperings outside the door—most of the men half awakened—some still sound asleep—Janak and Mirza at the door. 'What is it? what is it?' went the round, and thereat a stern whispered command to keep still for our lives—then a stealthy shaking of the padlock outside, a subdued chuckle, and footsteps dying away.

"On this there was no further restraining of us inside, and with a spring some ten must have thrown themselves at the door, but it held—aye, held right well. 'We are trapped, caught—that cursed swine has betrayed us,' was the cry of all.

"But what to do, and who were outside—was it mere village folk or police or soldiers, and how many? To dig ourselves out of the mud hut we were trapped in—what, indeed?

"Not long did we have to wait for an answer, for sudden, ripping through the door it came—by God's mercy it passed by us all—and buried itself in the opposite wall, and following it came its companions with fid-fid-fid into the wall outside. Ah! then the walls would protect us from these bullets, and by common instinct a lane was quickly dug left leading from the door. Think, O Mirdad, there we were caught indeed in a trap, and what man can blame us for being panic struck for a time?—diggings into the wall, straining at the door, a pushing here, there, and everywhere, curses, the sweat of fear pouring down from off us.

"But, in a space, things quieted,

no more bullets came and no one had been wounded; each began to think. To Kamil we turned for advice—our leader in many a wild raid—and in a wink, at his word, he was lifted to the roof, and was pulling at the reed and mud walling. 'To see,' said he, 'to see, my brothers, first—now, are we but blind like kittens,' and gruntingly he plucked at the roof in handfuls.

"But as he worked—a warning forefinger to his lips, and 'listen,' clear, from the roof of one of the houses abutting on the mosque, we heard the voice of—by his patois—an Afridi speaking to a sahib—so, a Feringhi was there then. Boastful were the Afridi's words: 'Aye, I know how to deal with these rapscallions—place the plank there—so that I mount on the roof of the mosque, then to make a hole and fire into the brown of them.'"

"The scraping of a tree trunk on the roof, and a step on it. A pretty plan, but what Mahsud does not know how to play that game? Verily, it is learnt with the drinking of our mothers' milk. Quietly did Kamil unsling his rifle, softly there stole a cartridge into the chamber, and, judging by the sound of the step to be above him, loosed the trigger. A howl from above, a hurried retreat, suppressed laughter from us all in spite of our plight, and our roof opening work proceeded. Slowly the gap increased till thick as a man's waist, and pushing himself up by the rafters, Kamil worked his way cautiously through.

"Now, by the Saints, it so happened that a coping wall, about the height of a man's head, ran round the roof, and, wriggling like a snake, Kamil wormed himself flat on the roof, with that as cover, and could thus spy and give us the news; long indeed it seemed to us waiting below till he spoke, but at last, through Muhammad, who had taken his place at the roof hole, came the word.

"Police and Border Militia—in all some fifty men—a Feringhi leading—they line the low walls fronting the door and to west of the hut—others in the houses—appears that they wait for somewhat—can see no signs of dust towards the Bannu road. Now, the head man of police advises cutting down of branches to place against the door and burn us out. The Feringhi sayeth no, the door will fall and a way for escape be made for them. Wait for the troops. So, the troops will come—oh, my brothers, quickly then, dig into the western wall, from thitherwards perchance we may escape—from above here ye may not flee—the wall is high, and we shall be shot down

one by one—I remain to see farther.'

"As possessed then did we begin to dig on the western side; but what can do with swords and daggers and nails? One hour, two hours, we worked till hands were raw and daggers and swords bent and twisted, but little more than half our work was done. Darker grew our hut as the sun began to set—no time for prayers—alas, that many of us never said more—when Kamil again: 'Much dust a kos off towards the Bannu road—without doubt, soldiers—and a many, some ten score mayhap. Allah defend us! Muhammad, come thou up, too, to watch how they place themselves—aye, hither they come, foot soldiers—some marching, some in ekkas—they halt—the police Feringhi rides towards them—they break outwards—so, they intend to form a ring round us—one, two, three sahibs—aye, they are near planted, and now, brethren, prepare yourselves for evil times.'

III.

"Now, indeed, did we ourselves from within hear the hoarse words of command of the soldiers being posted—God, how helpless and

hopeless it appeared!—and then again Kamil from above: 'Farther away to the westward it seemeth to me that dust riseth fast and quick. Doubtless it is cavalry which hath—' Alas, that was his last word, for, on a sudden, the hut became hell; no protection now were the walls against the Government bullets—through and through they pierced from south and west and north. An answering crack from the rifles of Kamil and Muhammad, then a groan above, and Muhammad alone threw himself down the opening; by then, too, four of our number inside were dead, and the remainder of us were lying flat on our bellies to escape the rain of bullets. God be thanked that the soldiers did not aim low, for near every bullet kept about the height of this bed from the ground. But already five of us had been accounted for, and the hail continued—aye, on and on, would it never cease—crack, crack, crack, like whips, and phit—phit—through and through the walls above our heads.

"I swear to thee that my liver was as water—for long I lay senseless without thought or breath: an eternity passed, and slowly my seat-

tered senses returned—one can e'en get callous to death a hand's span from one's head.

"Appeared in short that the main fire was against the door, for as the hail continued it became pitted with holes—aye, until at last it was like unto a sieve, and indeed, in this, as it so chanced, lay our salvation; for, after that the firing had proceeded for the space of an hour it became quite dark—whereat the shooting slackened, and through the slackening fire we heard the orders being given to fix bayonets on the rifles and to await the coming of the big guns.

(Concluded next month)

Bran Mash.

Was it not a pity that horse No. 66 deprived a certain officer of the morbid satisfaction that is to be attained by a cheerful use of the "humane killer."

Troop Officer: "Do you think, Sergeant, that Tpr. Loossegrip's riding has improved lately?"

Troop Sgt.: "On the contrary, Sir, I would say he has fallen off quite a lot."

We have read somewhere that music hath an energising effect on the genus homo, and thought the Barrack Orchestra might be suitably employed during the Squadron Training. For instance, what would be more inspiring to the average recruit than the uplifting strains of "Nearer my God, to Thee," whilst going over the jumps. Then again, during morning inspections, "Art thou weary, art thou languid," would be most appropriate, and perhaps while the M.O. was holding his inspection, some sophisticated youth could be prevailed upon to recite "Arms and the Man."

Tpr. Blank: "Anyway, I always say what I think."

Tpr. Sharp: "That explains why you are so reserved."

Mac: "How much are these eggs?"

Grocer: "Five cents—two cents for the cracked ones."

Mac: "Crack me a dozen."

Do they call it a Reunion Dinner because so many of the guests cling together afterwards?

Young man: "Miss Jones at home?"

Maid: "I'm afraid she's—er—in negligee just now."

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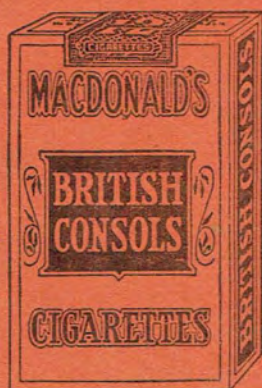
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